THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 196

** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Oriental War Looms; F. D. R. Snaps Whip

War threatens in the Far East. China has invoked the Nine-Power Treaty in an effort to stave off hostilities.

Japanese and Chinese armies are converging on the area around Peiping after a week of broken truces and sporadic fighting.

War has not been declared, but events move swiftly to indicate that neither of the Oriental neighbors is willing to retreat.

But London takes a less serious view, believing Japan sincerely desires a peaceful outcome.

* * *

As at Mukden in 1931, this incident remains shrouded in mystery. The railway explosion at Mukden began the Japanese seizure of Manchuria. The Lukouchiao incident may be a similar excuse for seizing North China.

Recent events, however, point to other possible explanations. In 1931 the Japanese military were openly seeking an excuse for expansion on the Asiatic continent. Of late, Japan's troubles in Manchoukuo, in North China, and at home, have compelled the military to curb ambitions of extreme imperialists.

* * *

Chinese Feel Power

China, meanwhile, has been growing stronger. Far from unified in an Occidental sense, the nation is pulling together more than in 1931. Its armies have been partially modernized; its air force is growing.

Demands for war on Japan to drive out the usurper have increased.

When Manchuria was being seized, Chiang Kai-shek was accused of weakly retreating, if not conniving in the seizure. "Pro-Japanese," his political foes hurled at him.

Will Chiang choose this moment to resist further Japanese inroads on Chinese territory? So far, he has permitted the virtual mobilizing of China's armies.

* * *

Nub of Conflict

Failure to obtain satisfaction in North China gives Japan a motive for seeking a regional accounting with China by armed force. Japan insists upon dealing only with the regional authorities.

But the central Chinese Government at Nanking so far refuses to step aside. The extent of later fighting depends largely upon Nanking's firmness. Japan's pride would not brook interference.

The seriousness of the crisis is reflected in Tokyo. Emperor Hirohito has returned from vacation. Home troops have been sent to North China.

* * *

Powers Urge Peace

As in Manchuria, Japan wants no foreign interference. Britain and the United States, after consulting, individually asked both parties to avoid war. British interests at Hong Kong are involved. Washington traditionally favors the "open door" and opposes inroads on China.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull met to consider whether changes in the neutrality law are needed. The law is not yet invoked toward China and Japan. It is in effect only toward Spain's civil war.

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Barter of United States gold for Chinese silver was officially announced as a step toward stabilizing world currencies.

British Gold Policy: Financial Page.

Russo-Japanese tension increased again as Moscow protested a new Amur river incident.

* * *

Senator Robinson

On Wednesday a soldier fell "with face to the battle" in an ever harder effort to force the President's Supreme Court plan through a rebellious Congress.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas leaves a void of his leadership in the President's cause as a whole, perhaps costlier than the court plan itself. The Senate Leader fought at great personal sacrifice to pass a compromise measure.

The President insists upon action at this session. The extent of further compromise he will permit on method remains to be disclosed.

* * *

Soviet Wings

Before the first trio of Pole-conquering Russian fliers has returned to Moscow by slower methods of transport, another trio lands in a California field. They set a distance record of some 6262 miles, and actually flew about 6700 miles. The 1933 mark of France's Rossi and Codos was 5863.5 miles.

The world's estimate of Soviet technical skill undergoes revisions as American engineers lift the cowling of the single-engined monoplane and find it as clean as though just wiped. Sixty-two hours had not streaked it with oil.

Moscow to San Jacinto! And a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

World Church Council Urged To Unify Christian Activities; Economic Problems at Oxford

New York Minister Presents Plan to Co-ordinate Diverse Movements Under One Control; Proposes New Religious Journal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, July 17 — The World Conference of Christians grappled today with the question of what shall the churches say regarding the economic forces which are making tension-points in so many parts of the globe?

A draft report on this problem now before the Commission says that the factors are complex. There is Russia's economic and social structure, which differs fundamentally from that prevailing elsewhere. There are the economic systems of National Socialist Germany and of Fascist Italy, which contrast with those of other capitalist countries. There are the differences in economics of the democratic countries of France, the Scandinavian states, Great Britain and the United States. Kindred to these diverse systems is the development of "economic nationalism," with barriers to international exchange and curtailment of flow of trade between countries.

Warning to Churches

There is the problem of advantages and otherwise increasing participation of the state in economic and social activities so as not to deprive men and women of liberty in other departments of life.

In this connection Mr. J. P. R. Maud, Chairman of the Commission, said that there is great danger in allowing Christianity or the church to become identified with any one solution of the economic problem or with any one social order.

Speakers of four different nationalities today addressed the Conference: Mr. T. S. Eliot, the British poet, the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCrea Calvert of New York, M. Pierre Maury of Paris and the Rev. Chukichi Yasuda of Kyoto, Japan. Still another nationality was represented in the presiding officer, Bishop V. S. Asariah of India. Each speaker stressed the universal character of the Christian church.

International Fellowship

Dr. Calvert subordinated political measures for world peace to the power of the church as an international fellowship of believers. "For Christians" he said, "war is no longer primarily a question of political wisdom or of humanitarianism—important as these are—it is a question of how much our fellowship in the Christian community means to us.

"War bids me treat as an enemy and even to kill the man whom Jesus Christ bids me love as a member of his family. That is something which no earthly power ought to be able to do."

Coming then to the heart of the war problem from the Christian standpoint, Dr. Calvert added:

"What if Christians generally in different countries should gain a clear conviction that they belong to a super-national fellowship whose significance is more profound than that of any nationalist state? What if Christians should decide that the unity of the nation, important as that is, is less significant than the unity of the divine world community of Christ? What if they should come to feel that loyalty to the universal church of God is higher than the loyalty which they owe to any merely human association?

"If membership in church should come to mean this in all countries, then perhaps Governments might realize that they could no longer demand of Christians in the name of patriotism the kind of action which would nullify their fellowship with

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Strikers Started Chicago Rioting, Cameraman Says

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—A coroner's jury saw motion pictures of the Memorial Day steel strike riot yesterday and heard the photographer, Orlando Lippert, testify: "The rioting was undoubtedly precipitated by rocks thrown into police lines by the strikers."

Mr. Lippert gave his testimony in a Paramount screening room, just before the film was run off at standard speed, in slow motion and as still pictures. His testimony was a surprise, inasmuch as Coroner Frank J. Walsh previously had adjourned the inquest over the week-end.

Mr. Lippert said he recorded only part of the battle, because he was taking other scenes when it started. He testified agents of the La Follette Senate Civil Liberties Committee deleted some scenes before the film was shown to the committee.

Describing the riot scene, Mr. Lippert testified: "The strikers came directly up to the police line. I could see a striker and an officer talking face to face. Suddenly I glanced up and stones and missiles were coming into police lines.

"At the same time, a group of strikers in the rear pushed those in front into the police lines. That's the part of the film that's missing. I had to change lens."

Asked whether he saw the police "commit any act of violence up to the time the missiles were thrown," Mr. Lippert deplied "No."

Harold Witt, a sound engineer with Mr. Lippert, gave similar testimony.

The motion picture has been barred from Chicago theaters.

Mail Order Lists Bring Civilization To Arctic Eskimo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Mail order catalogues are bringing civilization to the last really primitive people in North America, the Eskimo, but it is not altogether a good thing, according to the Rev. A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic for the Anglican Church in Canada.

These people who still use the lamps and weapons of the Stone Age are suddenly being offered the silk underwear, spats and other commonplaces of this day, Bishop Fleming pointed out. He praised highly the Eskimo as intelligent, resourceful and entirely honest.

"There is no such place as the Friendly Arctic," he explained, "friendly Eskimo, yes, but the Arctic is a hard and bitter land where white men would starve without protection from it."

He predicted a great future for the Arctic through mineral development.

50-Year Railroad Pass Is Reward for Service

BATH, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Even if A. T. Mayer lives to be more than 100 years old, he still will ride free on the Erie railroad. C. E. Denney, president, has given Mr. Mayer a 50-year pass, in recognition of 55 years service as one of the road's telegraphers. He retired a few months ago.

Hodza Ministry In Prague Quits Over Grain Issue

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 16 (AP)—The Government of Premier Milan Hodza resigned today. It was formed June 3, 1935.

Observers believed dissolution of Parliament and new elections might follow.

The resignation arose from a conflict between the powerful Agrarian faction and Finance Minister Josef Kalfus over regulation of grain prices.

Dr. Hodza, himself a member of the Agrarian party, headed a coalition cabinet.

Czechoslavakia has had difficulties during the past 12 months over the currency issue. Following the lead of other European states, on Oct. 5, 1936, the crown was devalued by act of Parliament. To forestall the expected price rise, the Government issued a decree setting penalties for those who were guilty of asking unwarranted prices for commodities.

The resignation of Premier Hodza follows close on the heels of the annual congress of the three major political parties. At that time speakers representing the National Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Agrarians stressed loyalty to democratic institutions and warned against extremes in either direction.

Political opinion in Czechoslovakia has been notable for its moderation and its unity on essential doctrines.

Court Dispute Wedges Party Farther Apart

President Himself Forces Issue Between New Deal and Democrats

Solid South Wavers

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—Out of the turmoil of this week's developments in the capital are forming the dim shapes of political events in America for a long way ahead.

Washington felt a political lull today which gave an opportunity for a breath-taking, and an attempt to assess the new situation.

The President set about the stiff task of smoothing the Senate after his peremptory letter to Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky. Calling to the White House Senator Pat Harrison (D), Mississippi, who is Senator Barkley's chief rival for the Senate leadership, the President assured him he would maintain a strict hands-off attitude.

The letter to Senator Barkley had been widely interpreted as endorsement of the Kentuckian's candidacy, and the choice of Senator Harrison would have been taken as defeat for the President, in view of the Mississippian's relatively lukewarm attitude toward the court bill.

But, by conferring with Senator Harrison at the White House, the President seeks to avoid such conclusions, and to prepare himself to accept with equally good grace the choice of either senator for the Robinson post. He also conferred with Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of S. C., who announced thereafter that "at this time I would not want to serve" as Senate leader. Senator Byrnes has been counted among those who would vote for the court bill, but his statement raised new doubts.

Leadership Crisis Soon

The leadership issue will come to a crisis at a majority caucus next Wednesday. It can be settled in two ways: by definite selection of a new leader, or by choice of a temporary, acting leader. The latter might be a compromise solution, avoiding seating a leader who later would be unfriendly to the New Deal program.

Meantime, two-score important members of the Senate are en route to Arkansas, and it is hard to see what development can upset the week end lull over the court question, although conferences on the train to and from Little Rock will doubtless be pregnant with importance.

Last night the President also conferred with Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, author of the compromise bill, and James A. Farley, Postmaster General. Many of the President's other conferences in recent days with elder statesmen of the Democratic Party, when on the surface concerned with other problems, have really been to take soundings on the court issue.

Letter Still Chief Factor

But the President's letter still dominates the scene, setting a sharp tone to the negotiations, and placing Mr. Roosevelt in what most observers regard as very difficult political circumstances.

One primary fact emerged at the outset—that the passing of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader and the events that followed, have precipitated matters, and hurried toward a climax the five-months' court fight and the internal struggle within the Democratic Party. Mr. Roosevelt, for example, in his letter of Thursday night, cleared the atmosphere. He is prepared for a show-down. There can be no doubt

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All States Are Now in Line With Federal Security Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—Every state now has an unemployment insurance law entitling workers to the benefits provided by the Federal Social Security Act.

The forty-eighth of these state laws, that of Illinois, was approved yesterday by the Social Security Board. Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman, issued a statement, delighting in the fact that the goal had been reached so quickly, but warning that "many problems are yet to be solved in the field of unemployment insurance before we can be satisfied that the workers of this country have adequate rate protection."

It is estimated that nearly 21,000,000 workers are in employments covered by state and territorial insurance laws. The amount of compensation and the length of time it lasts vary in different states.

Declaring that the "major portion of our work is still before us," Mr. Altmeyer called attention to the fact that only one state—Wisconsin—is paying benefits to eligible unemployed workers at the present time. Twenty-nine more states will begin payments in 1938, with the rest following in 1939, according to the date their law was enacted.

Mr. Altmeyer attributed the great progress in the enactment of unemployment insurance laws during the last two years to the removal of the fear that the passage of a state law would place employers of a state at an economic disadvantage.

This argument disappeared with the enactment of the Social Security Act levying an excise tax upon pay rolls of all employers of eight or more persons in industry and commerce with the provision for offsetting contributions made to a state unemployment compensation fund.

Approval of all state laws means that hereafter 90 per cent of the employers' pay-roll tax under this section will remain in the states. Administrative costs will also be paid by the Federal Government.

All 49 laws provide for weekly payments to workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. These payments, usually 50 per cent of the regular weekly wage for approximately 14 to 16 weeks during a year are intended to provide the workers with self-respecting means of support during temporary periods of unemployment.

Pointing to the problems lying ahead, Mr. Altmeyer called attention to the exemption provided by most states for the small employers and for certain occupations, such as domestic service and agricultural labor.

"No one questions the need for protection among the excluded groups, but there are serious administrative difficulties which would be encountered if we attempted to provide all-inclusive coverage at the outset of this new program," he declared.

To establish all-inclusive coverage immediately would be to run the risk of bringing the entire system into disrepute because of administrative failures, he held.

Hull Tightens Up U. S. Foreign Policy

National — State Secretary Completes His Latest Accord

At the Signing of the Agreement With Brazil, Secretary Hull Is Seen, Third From the Left, in Company With Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau (Left), Brazilian Finance Minister Arthur de Souza Costa (Between Them), Who Signed the Agreement on Behalf of the Brazilian Government, and (Right) Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles

Far East Crisis Viewed Calmly By Official London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—The Japanese-Chinese embroglio is not regarded in official circles here as being as grave as might appear from the alarmist reports cabled from the Far East.

This applies particularly to the allegation that the present clash in North China has been deliberately engineered with a view to another big Japanese forward jump possibly as far as the Yellow river. As the situation is seen here, although it is impossible to look far ahead, and face-saving on the part of both Japan and China is a complication, nevertheless confidence is felt in the genuineness of Japanese claims that it is seeking to reach a peaceful settlement.

NANKING, July 17 (AP)—Chinese officials charged today that Japanese preparations for large military operations in China were going on and that peace discussions were only a mask for huge troop movements.

A Government spokesman said he had "unimpeachable information" that five Japanese divisions, "totalling 100,000 men," were enroute to China aboard 31 transports and merchant ships. Some were to be landed in China, others in Korea "to await developments."

(A Japanese division, even at war strength, usually is not larger than 15,000).

Tension was increasing at Tsingtao, the port on the Shantung coast where Japan has large interests, and Chinese said part of the Japanese Army would be landed there.

Military dispatches said that four Japanese army trains carrying armored cars, artillery, munitions and soldiers left Shanhaikwan, on the Manchoukuo-China border, for Tientsin. The Japanese were reported to have laid out a military air field at Fengtai, their advance base five miles southwest of Peiping.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that the Government was "pessimistic in the face of the steady flow of Japanese troops into North China."

However, he continued, "we still are endeavoring to find a way to peace without compromising China.

"We hope for peace but, should Japan present exorbitant demands prejudicing our sovereign rights, this nation has no choice but to act in self-defense.

"It is certain that should a Sino-Japanese war come, the disastrous effects would be felt the world over immediately. It would be in the interest of the world if all forces for peace were marshaled for concerted action before it is too late to avert a catastrophe."

Ice Pack Piles Up Near Polar Camp Of Soviet Fliers

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP)—Soviet Russia's scientific expedition near the North Pole reported yesterday that a huge ice pack was piling up near the camp.

The four members left there by Soviet fliers who made a trip to the Pole said the ice formations appeared south of their floe Thursday night and reached a height of nearly 23 feet.

The floe on which the Soviets have their camp averages a thickness of nine feet and is several miles square.

The men radioed to Moscow that their camp momentarily was out of danger but they were keeping close watch for cracks.

Government Action Upheld

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell denied yesterday the motion of the Aluminum, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, to quash the complaint against it in the Government's anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company. Judge Leibell ruled that the Canadian company is "present in the city of New York" for business purposes and is amenable to the Government's action.

Hull on U.S. Foreign Policy

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 17

The text of Secretary Hull's statement outlining American foreign policy:

I have been receiving from many sources inquiries and suggestions arising out of disturbed situations in various parts of the world.

Unquestionably there are in a number of regions tensions and strains which on their face involve only countries that are near neighbors but which in ultimate analysis are of inevitable concern to the whole world.

Any situation in which armed hostilities are in progress, or are threatened, is a situation wherein rights and interests of all nations either are, or may be, seriously affected. There can be no serious hostilities anywhere in the world which will not one way or another affect interests or rights or obligations of this country.

I therefore feel warranted in making—in fact I feel it a duty to make—a statement of this Government's position in regard to international problems or situations with respect to which this country feels deep concern.

This country constantly and consistently advocates maintenance of peace, we advocate national and international self restraint. We advocate abstinence by all nations from use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

We advocate adjustment of problems in international relations by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement.

We advocate faithful observance of international agreements.

Upholding the principle of the sanctity of treaties, we believe in modification of provisions of treaties, when need therefor arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation.

We believe in respect by all nations for the rights of others and performance by all nations of established obligations. We stand for revitalizing and strengthening of international law. We advocate steps toward promotion of economic security and stability the world over.

We advocate lowering or removing of excessive barriers in international trade. We seek effective equality of commercial opportunity and we urge upon all nations application of the principle of equality of treatment.

We believe in limitation and reduction of armament. Realizing the necessity for maintaining armed forces adequate for national security, we are prepared to reduce or to increase our own armed forces in proportion to reductions or increases made by other countries.

We avoid entering into alliances or entangling commitments but we believe in co-operative effort by peaceful and practicable means in support of the principles hereinbefore stated.

Anglo-Soviet Pacts On Navies Signed; Easing of Tension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—The long-discussed bilateral Anglo-Russian naval treaties were signed here today, thus increasing the general relaxation of political tension that has resulted from the conditional agreement reached yesterday over Britain's Spanish non-intervention proposals.

It is now hoped in official circles that the necessary ratifications of the naval treaties will be effected in time to allow the whole series of them, including the London treaty of 1936, to come into force this month.

Both of the new pacts deal with qualitative arms limitation and the exchange of information, as modified by agreement to meet the special conditions of Germany and Russia. In view of Japan's recent refusal to accept limitation of naval guns to 14-inch caliber, this provision does not appear in either of the new pacts.

Russia's signature is subject to exemption regarding information about naval vessels constructed and employed in the Far East. There are also reservations enabling Russia—in view of Japan's cruiser developments—to fit special guns on seven new cruisers, although that would normally take them out of the proper limits of their category.

Another reservation makes clear that Germany's right to construct five sub-category A cruisers, of which three have already been laid down, will not lapse in consequence of any delay in construction of the remaining two.

Rensselaer Head Sees Return to 'Solid Facts'

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Dr. William O. Hotchkiss, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., predicted an "enthusiastic popular welcome for leaders who will emphasize that good old solid facts have not changed and will not change."

Dr. Hotchkiss made his assertion before a meeting of New York industrial leaders, held in co-operation with the industrial bureau of the State Department of Education. He declared he saw "signs that people are beginning to tire of scare-head labor and financial leaders who aspire to lead us across the alley in two or three steps into Utopia.

British Investigate Mysterious Airplane Cruising Over London

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The Air Ministry set up a special court of inquiry today in an effort to track down a night-flying "phantom plane" which has irritated light-sleeping Londoners.

In some sections of the press it has been suggested the mysterious twin-engined ship might be carrying an aerial photographer, equipped with an infra-red camera, in the hire of a foreign power.

While this possibility has not been entirely ruled out, it is understood that it is not regarded seriously in official quarters.

The ship, carrying regulation green and white navigation lights, made its first appearance about three weeks ago, flying low over the center of the city. Since then it has made several nocturnal flights, swooping low over housetops and jolting London from its sleep with the roar of its two motors.

Already questions have been asked about it in the House of Commons.

Earlier in the week it skimmed over the military airfield at Hendon, causing a landing party to turn out of bed and light flares in the belief it was about to land. When searchlights were turned on, the plane had vanished.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Hull Declares U.S. Concerned In Eastern Rift

Warns That American Interests Are Directly Involved in China

Stands on Pacts

Statement Reveals Close Relation to Britain on Spanish Policy

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — In phrases generalized for the sake of diplomatic appearances, but none the less clear in their implication, Secretary of State Cordell Hull here last night issued a fundamental restatement of American foreign policy, which served as a warning to Japan that American interests are directly involved in China, and incidentally let Europe know that the United States stands very close to Great Britain in its attitude toward the Spanish conflict.

The statement came at the end of a day marked by interviews at the State Department with both the Chinese Ambassador and the Japanese Counsellor of the embassy and extensive consultation with the White House across the street.

It also followed the pointed explanation at the White House that the President would be unable to attend funeral services in Little Rock, Arkansas, over the week end for Senator Joseph T. Robinson because of the urgency and delicacy of foreign affairs—more particularly China.

Primarily for Japan

Mr. Hull stated that "there can be no serious hostilities anywhere in the world which will not one way or another affect the interests or rights or obligations of this country." He said that the United States advocates "abstinence by all nations from the use of force in pursuit of their policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations." He said that the country is prepared "to reduce or to increase our armed forces" depending on what other nations do. And he concluded with a commitment to "co-operative effort" for the achievement of "the principles hereinbefore stated."

While it was clear that Mr. Hull's remarks were directed primarily at Japan, in a situation which is conceded to be highly critical, it is equally clear that he took advantage of the opportunity provided to let the world know once more with what a disapproving eye the United States views the interference of Germany and Italy in the internal affairs of Spain and how strongly it sympathizes with the doctrine of non-intervention which British diplomacy is struggling to maintain. At the same time he made a conciliatory gesture toward the dissatisfied and restless nations by coupling with a reference to the "sanctity of treaties" an endorsement of "modification of the provisions of treaties, when need therefore arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation."

No Factual Decisions

There is an official reluctance to discuss the Chinese situation and an insistence in official quarters that there is as yet no factual information on which to base any definite policy decisions. However, it is known to be considered extremely acute.

The fear is expressed in some informed quarters that Japan has apparently decided that the time is ripe for the long-awaited next step in the piece-meal digestion of China.

Those holding this view, point to the recent Amur River clashes between Manchurian and Russian troops as a significant prelude. Speculating as to the thoughts of the Japanese military, they suggest that quite probably Japan was testing out both the quality of the Russian Army and its disposition to act outside Russian boundaries.

Another reason why Japan might wish to move now is suggested by T. A. Bisson of the Foreign Policy Association, who reported from China yesterday that the Nanking Government has concluded a working alliance with the communist forces in China.

In other words, it is argued that Japan has a double reason for pressing against China now. First, is the widely assumed disorganization of the Red Army due to recent "purges" in its high command. Second, is the enormous increase in China's military strength which would result ultimately—if all its hostile elements were truly unified—under the banners of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

In other words, according to this analysis, Japan must act now or it may prove for all time to have been too late.

Pointed Warning

Whether this is a true version of the motives and purposes of Japan no one here knows for certain. But Mr. Hull's extraordinary statement last night would indicate that, so far as his department is concerned, there is enough reason for fearing such a purpose to justify very sharp and pointed warnings.

Apparently the United States is not the only country which fears that Japan is ready for strong measures. The swift repetition of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Wings Over the Arctic: Will Russia Invite Canada As Partner in Air Service

Russia comes to the Pole and becomes Canada's new neighbor. Are they going to "play" together?

By Lloyd Roberts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Russia has opened a new aerial route from Moscow to San Francisco, via the Pole, and apparently intends to keep it open, as the shortest, swiftest, safest method of transportation between Europe and North America and all points west. While all the world wonders and applauds the exploits of the intrepid flyers and scientists of the U. S. S. R. who are converting the Arctic wastes into a main-travelled highway, nothing has been heard as yet from Canada, joint "owner" with Russia of the major portion of the "roof of the world." News despatches have entirely overlooked one of the most important factors in the making for success or failure of the Polar scheme—namely Canada's co-operation or lack of it. In short, if Canada should object to a foreign country flying over its territory Polar transportation would be out of luck.

Ever since May 21, when a Soviet plane dropped Prof. Otto J. Schmidt, Russia's foremost Arctic authority, on the Polar ice and it was announced that a group of scientists intended to "dig-in" and remain there for an indefinite period; and since a month later when three Russians flew across the Pole and the same professor intimated that it was just the beginning of a regular service, Canada has maintained an unbroken official silence.

Not Indifference

The silence is certainly not due to indifference. Such Polar activities affect its "sphere of influence" and have a direct bearing not only upon its Arctic developments but upon its future commercial air routes. It puts a new neighbor along her northern frontier, so that now she has the United States of America on one side and U. S. S. R. on the other. Her splendid isolation from European and Asiatic politics is gone. Her "protection" of three great oceans and an "undefended" boundary was wiped out in a night. The Russian bear has suddenly become a Polar bear and begun to fraternize with the Canadian beaver.

In some quarters Russia's Polar move is dismissed as only a "magnificent stunt" and not demanding official cognizance. But most Canadians take a different view of it. They know that the Soviets are not stunt-makers; that everything they do is planned and executed with far-sighted calculation that is not often altruistic. The two flights were not only contests with time, distance and the elements for the glorification of Russian airmen but the opening of aerial channels to Russian culture and commerce.

When the news was flashed that the Russian fliers had landed safely within a few hundred miles of their objective, Prof. Rudolph Samoilovitch, an Arctic expert, declared that the trans-Polar route is the safest as well as the shortest for the four following reasons: equal temperature over the ice; more stable atmospheric dynamics; the possibility of landing anywhere on ice; continuous daylight in summer.

Plans for Service

M. M. Kazanovitch, Vice-Commissar of Defense Industry, made the official statement: "Our problem now is to build a series of comfortable passenger planes capable of flying the distance in half the time." To him evidently the Polar service is an accomplished fact.

But Professor Schmidt was a bit more cautious, reminding the world that while the Russian fliers had blazed the trail, outside help would be required before it could be made available for public travel. That "help," it would seem, must largely come from Canada.

What is Canada waiting for? If she has not formulated a Polar policy as yet she certainly will have to without further delay. There appear to be only two courses open to her—either to step aside and allow Russia to monopolize the Far North air route, or else go into partnership on a 50-50 basis.

In the hope of clarifying the situation, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed the cabinet ministers and departmental heads who are directly affected by the Russian "invasion," namely of the departments of External Affairs, Transport, Mines and Natural Resources, and Trade and Commerce.

"External Affairs" had nothing to report and appeared anxious lest anything be written that might cause a controversy or an issue. There had been no official communications from the U. S. S. R. on the subject; no direct approaches in regard to international co-operation in the Arctic; no talk of a Polar Commission, such as the International Joint Waterways Commission that has ironed out so many difficulties between the United States and Canada.

Anybody's Land

The Pole, the official reminded us, was situated in the open sea, hundreds of miles from the nearest land. Anyone had a right to "land" there. The scientific party afloat there should benefit Canada and humanity at large.

"What about the scarcely more than discovered and still unsurveyed farthest-north islands? May not Russia lay claim to these as flying bases?" he was asked.

"No, that is covered by the sector principle. By agreement with other nations possessing lands continguous to the Pole, namely Russia, the United States and Norway—each country possesses the sector embraced in the northern extension of its eastern and western limits. Russia nas sub-Polar territory that would entitle her to nearly half of the segment or sector of the Polar pie and should be the last to question the sector agreement."

The "Department of Mines and Natural Resources" (formerly Department of the Interior, and still including the Northwest Territories and Yukon branch) was even more insistent that there could be no questioning as to Canada's sovereignty over her Arctic islands. Irrespective of the sector theory, officials pointed out, Canada had made good her claims to the Eastern Arctic Archipelago by long years of "development." Every year the Government's Eastern Arctic Patrol visits the Far North with supplies for Government posts and Eskimos and with Government scientists and explorers.

Craig Harbor

For a time a Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks and post-office was maintained as far north as Bache Peninsula within 700 miles of the Pole. Now the most northern post is at Craig Harbor on the southern tip of Ellesmere Island, while there are a dozen other posts planted at strategic points south and west about these islands, and police and medical patrols are reaching out in all directions.

International law declares that land must be "occupied" for a certain number of years before a country can claim possession to it. Considerable latitude however is permitted in interpreting the word "occupy" when it comes to Arctic and Antarctic regions where living conditions are at their worst. It would seem that Canada is "occupying" her Far North about as effectively as conditions, topographical and financial, will permit.

It is also recalled that more than 90 per cent of the explorers of this region have been of British nationality. It is true that other nationalities discovered and re-discovered the Pole itself, beginning with Peary in 1909, and followed by Admiral Byrd who flew over it in an aeroplane in 1926, and a few days later by Amundsen, Ellsworth and Nobile, who crossed it in a dirigible, flying between Spitsbergen and Alaska. In 1928 Nobile flew over the Pole a second time in a dirigible and was wrecked on the way back. But Peary was the only one to actually "land" and plant a flag there. There can can never be "possession" so long as there is freedom of the seas, it is argued.

"Natural Resources" whole-heartedly welcomes the Russian encampment on the Polar ice, foreseeing in it invaluable collaboration with Canadian scientists in revealing the secrets of the North, particularly where they affect meteorological problems.

Cautious

The "Department of Transport" was as cautious in discussing the Polar flights as was "External Affairs." But when confronted with the direct question, "If this is the beginning of a regular Europe-America service, is Canada not going to have a finger in the pie?" the high official said, "Yes," and proceeded to explain why it must. No planes can fly over Canadian territory without Government permission. While such permission is granted as a matter of courtesy to individual fliers and amateur flights a regular service is a very different matter. Canada has no intention of allowing a foreign country or company to route its planes over her land and waters or to build airdromes and flying fields within her boundaries without first entering into a special agreement.

This means, of course, that Russia cannot monopolize this short-cut to America and the Orient without Canada's permission and co-operation. If she circles around via Alaska and steers wide of Canadian territory she loses most of the advantages of Polar flying.

Canada is sitting at the new crossroads and holding most of the trumpcards. Russia will have to play with her or throw up the cards.

There has been no hint as yet from Russia that she had any aversion to sitting in the game with Canada. Nothing has been said that would suggest a "swelled head" as a result of the recent exploits. Indeed Russia has already invited "North America" to co-operate. There may be something significant in the fact that in every dispatch from Moscow she referred to the "North America side of the Pole" and never to the "Canadian," as though reluctant to admit that it was purely Canadian.

Interest in U. S.?

All her interest may be in reaching the big United States cities on the Pacific Coast, but she has to cross the northern half of the continent to reach them, and if she has not as yet taken up the matter with the owners of the "trail," it would seem time that she did.

This is a time of quick changes and new unforeseen problems. The latest is this Northwest Passage of the air. Ever since the discovery of America, the Northwest Passage by water from Europe to India, Cathay and the Isles of Spice was the dream of hardy navigators sailing out of St. Malo and the Thames. But in their wildest dreams they never envisaged a shorter and swifter passage in the airlanes over the Pole and the impregnable ice floes and mountains of the Arctic wastes. Even after the sea Passage was found, it was unnavigable for the best part of the year and took fearful toll of the ships and men that entered it. Columbus, Cabot, Cartier, Champlain, Frobisher, Hudson may each have seemed mad to their contemporaries, but they were never so mad as to imagine that future navigators would accomplish successfully in two days what they failed to do in two years—or two centuries.

The new Northwest Passage has been "discovered" by Russia, and the immediate problem is its development. Probably before the year is out that problem will be satisfactorily solved and before long travelers between America and Europe will have the choice of "crossing" either by the Atlantic or the Arctic.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 17

President:

Signed bill appropriating $3,000,000 for New York's world's fair.
Vetoed bill extending low interest rates on federal farm loans.
Signed bill extending retirement privileges to Capitol employees.
Urged Congress to give "sympathetic consideration" to new farm legislation.
Issued order enlarging Wupatki National Monument in Arizona.
Issued order enlarging Harney National Forest in South Dakota and Wyoming.
Signed ratifications of eight Buenos Aires peace treaties.

Senate:

Completed congressional action on bill appropriating a record $1,000,000 for control of insect pests.
Completed congressional action on $85,000,000 Farm Tenant Loan program.
Completed congressional action on War Department non-military appropriation bill, carrying $105,000,000 for flood control.
Completed congressional action on resolution providing temporary funds for Interior Department.
Adopted resolution of regret at passing of Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson.

House:

Overrode President's veto of farm loan bill, 260 to 98.
Appointed Representatives Lea, Havenner and Welch as members of Golden Gate Exposition commission.
Adopted resolution of regret at passing of Senator Robinson.

Departments:

Treasury announced signing of agreement making $60,000,000 available in United States gold for protection of Brazilian currency.
Social Security Board approved forty-eighth state unemployment insurance law.

Loyalists Claim Rebels Repulsed In Madrid Drive

MADRID, July 17 (AP)—Government forces repulsed three insurgent attacks, supported by many tanks, in severe fighting yesterday near the village of Villafranca del Castillo, 12 miles northwest of Madrid.

In the Ciempozuelos sector, 25 miles south of Madrid, Government forces said they had consolidated positions captured at the beginning of their offensive after crossing the Jarama River.

Fliers reconnoitered areas in the Insurgent rear, officials said, and bombed several airdromes and railroad stations.

Bombs were dropped on an insurgent airdrome north of Toledo, another near Arenas de San Pedro, and a third south of Aranda de Duero. A fourth southwest of Sepulveda and a fifth south of Avila also were reported bombed.

The Government said all its planes returned from their missions undamaged.

Insurgent aviation likewise was active, attacking Madrid airdromes. Insurgent forces battered at the city with bombs and shellfire, while, 12 miles northwest of the city the Spanish Government fought hard to hold the gains of its new offensive.

After bombing suburban airdromes, Insurgent aircraft attempted a night reconnaissance flight over the capital but disappeared when searchlights picked them out. Artillery shelled the outskirts for an hour during the morning. Several persons were killed.

Gen. José Miaja, leader of Madrid's defenders, expressed satisfaction over reports that Insurgents were concentrating forces to block the Government drive.

"That shows the shoe is pinching," he said. "The fight is hard but we are still holding the initiative."

The war ministry announced that over 2000 prisoners have been taken since the drive began 11 days ago, including Moors from French and Spanish Morocco.

Japan's Prisons Making Arms As Cabinet Confers

TOKYO, July 17 (AP)—The Japanese Government today announced the situation in North China "does not permit further procrastination" and declared that Japan had decided to "accelerate negotiations" in the Sino-Japanese crisis.

The Government did not disolose, however, what measures were contemplated in the tangled situation.

Officials of the War, Navy and Foreign Offices were in close conference to determine a unified policy in the face of what Japan terms a threat to her nationals and property in the North China zone where her troops have clashed repeatedly with Chinese soldiers.

Official Concern

The Government, gravely concerned over the situation developing from clashes between Japanese and Chinese troops near Peiping since July 7, wired the new instructions to Shigeru Kawagoe, Ambassador to China, and Lieut.-Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki, commander of Japan's North China forces.

Japan's martial preparations were spurred by the addition of jail inmates as munitions makers.

The prisoners, many of them jailed as Communists, were said to have told the Ministry of Justice:

"If we cannot serve our country with arms in the field, we will serve it with labor in prison."

Japan maintains that the lives and property of 74,000 Japanese in China are menaced by successive incidents, and alleges that anti-Japanese propaganda inflames national hatred in China.

Move to Avoid War

While Japan's action in dispatching troops from Japan proper apparently convinced China that war was inevitable, Japanese officials declared that they desire peace and would make strenuous efforts to maintain it.

Foreign military experts said the most hopeful peace sign was that Nanking's armed forces apparently had not yet entered the demilitarized North China zone. They believed that Japan would not strike unless Chinese troops made such a move.

A war department estimate placed Chinese troops at about 30 divisions which were available within a short distance of the trouble zone. (Chinese divisions vary from 5000 to 15,000 men.)

Other Japanese sources estimated 30 divisions were available in all of the Northern half of China.

Foreign observers found another encouraging sign in the Japanese Government's hesitation to engage in large scale war operations because of the tremendous expense involved. It was indicated that a three-month campaign in China would cost 1,500,000,000 yen (about $420,000,000). Such an expenditure now would give the empire a setback and seriously impede the Government's five-year plan for national economic expansion and self-sufficiency.

Argentine Invited To New York Fair

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 17 (AP)—Edward Roosevelt arrived by plane from Santos today to invite Argentina to participate in the New York World Fair. The emissary will spend a week in Buenos Aires and visit Montevideo, Urg., briefly, consulting Argentines and Uruguayans on plans for participation in the exposition.

Mr. Roosevelt said his flying tour thus far had been "100 per cent successful" inasmuch as Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Brazil and Paraguay, all of which he visited, pledged participation in the fair, which will open in 1939.

Pan-American Pacts Signed by President

By the Canadian Press

Washington, July 17

The State Department announced yesterday President Roosevelt had signed ratifications of eight treaties and conventions adopted at the inter-American conference at Buenos Aires, Arg., last December.

They comprised:

Convention for maintenance, preservation and re-establishment of peace;

Additional protocol relative to non-intervention;

Treaty on prevention of controversies;

Inter-American treaty on good offices and mediation;

Convention to co-ordinate, extend and assure fulfillment of existing treaties between the American States;

Convention on the Pan-American highway;

Convention for promotion of Inter-American cultural relations and convention concerning artistic exhibitions.

Powers Reminded Of Treaty Duties By China's Note

LONDON, July 16 (AP) — China called the attention of Britain yesterday to "the present threat from Japan in North China."

Quo Tai-chi, China's ambassador, handed Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden a memorandum setting forth "the status and circumstances" of the increasingly ominous crisis centering on Peiping.

The Chinese embassy announced that similar communications were being made to the other signatories of the nine-power treaty of 1922, excepting Japan, and to Germany and Russia.

Germany and Russia were not parties to the agreement, by which the signatories bound themselves to keep "hands-off China" to permit her to develop a strong unified nation, and to respect her territorial integrity.

"While China is obliged to employ all means at her command to defend her territory and national honor to the end of her existence," the Embassy statement said, "she nevertheless holds herself in readiness to settle her differences with Japan by any of the pacific means known to international law and treaties.

"Ever since the original outbreaks, the Chinese authorities, anxious to reach peaceful settlement, have used their best efforts to arrange for a cessation of hostilities by a mutual withdrawal of troops. But almost immediately after each successive arrangement is made, it is nullified by the resumption of their attack by Japanese forces.

"It need hardly be pointed out that the sudden attack on Loukouchiao and the invasion of North China by large Japanese military forces constitute a clear violation of China's sovereignty, contrary to the letter and the spirit of the Nine-Power Treaty, of the Paris Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations.

"The crisis thus precipitated by Japan's aggressive action in China, if permitted to take its own course, will not only immediately disturb the peace in East Asia but also may entail unforeseen consequences to the rest of the world."

The Embassy contended further that Japanese troops maneuvering west of Peiping July 7, at the start of the conflict, had no right to be where they were.

The British Foreign Office acknowledged only that Ambassador Quo had called. It refused to divulge any further information.

Fugitive Capital and Industry Main Problems Facing France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France's new Government headed by Camille Chautemps faces a financial and economic situation which is not necessarily desperate, but which is certainly extremely serious.

Between now and the end of this year, Finance Minister Georges Bonnet must find nearly $1,000,000,000 to meet the deficit between income and expenditures. Furthermore, he must—if the franc is to be saved—evolve some answer to the grave problem of the unfavorable trade balance, which already totals more than 6,537,000,000 francs for the first five months of 1937.

Both these problems boil down essentially to two primary tasks: resoration of confidence, and revival of production.

The confidence of French investors—both large and small—must be restored, first, in the Government's intention to pursue an orthodox financial policy leading by rapid stages to the rehabilitation of the State's finances and the balancing of the budget; and secondly, in the ability of French industry to produce adequately and to sell at a profit.

Flight From Franc

More than $2,000,000,000 have fled from France in the last few years. This flight from the franc should normally have ceased, and the money have returned to France, after the devaluation of last September. In Britain, the United States, Belgium, fugitive capital flowed back into its native country and was reinvested in Governmental bonds or industrial securities. In France, however, this was not the case.

The fact that France had, at the time of the devaluation of the franc, a Socialist Premier and Finance Minister and a Government more or less dependent on Communist votes in Parliament, was partly responsible for this failure of capital to return. The schemes of the Left-wing extremists, even though officially disavowed in their extremism, frightened investors and left them too uncertain of the future.

There were other reasons. Many experts maintain that the franc was not sufficiently devalued, that it should have been reduced 40 per cent instead of 30 per cent. Furthermore, French economy was temporarily disorganized by Premier Blum's social reforms, notably the 40-hour week.

Here the second necessity—redressment of French industrial productivity—appears. There is quite general agreement that the 40-hour week, in itself a desirable measure, was too rapidly and too rigidly introduced in France. In less than six months, a very large proportion of French commercial and industrial activity has been shifted from a 48—in some instances even a 60—hour basis to a 40-hour week; and in most cases this has been done on the "5-and-8" system, or five working days of 8 hours each.

This change, added to M. Blum's other social reforms, has greatly increased French production costs, while at the same time reducing the volume of production. The result has been a severe blow to French exporting industries, unable any longer to meet foreign competition even after the devaluation of the franc.

This situation has not been helped by the attitude of certain labor union leaders, who encouraged a sort of wholesale "stalling" on the part of the workers on the short-sighted theory that the less work each man does, the more work there will be to do and the longer it will last.

Recovery Held Back

The result of these combined financial and economic factors has been that business recovery, which seemed well under way in France from October through January this year, has now not only been checked, but actually lost ground. Except for the armament manufacturers and related industries, statistics show a slight but significant decline in economic activity at a time when there should be a seasonal upturn.

These are the pressing problems to which the new cabinet must find an answer if it is to avoid a further collapse of the franc. The question now being asked here is not whether M. Georges Bonnet—whose exceptional ability as a financier and economist is widely acknowledged—will be able to devise competent solutions, but whether the Government composed partly of Socialists and enjoying Communistic support will be politically capable of carrying these solutions into effect in time.

U. S.-Philippine Reciprocal Trade Agreement Urged

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Settlement of future trade relations between the United States and the Philippines is far more urgent to that country than deciding when it shall be given full independence, Benito Razon, advisor of the Philippine-American Independence Preparation Committee, said yesterday.

Mr. Razon, spokesman for Philippine business on the committee, which will hold hearings in San Francisco next week and later in Manila, said his nation hopes for a reciprocal trade agreement similar to those negotiated between the United States and other foreign countries as a preliminary step to independence.

"Unless an understanding is reached," he said, "we will have to use our buying power elsewhere."

Mr. Razon, who resigned as administrator of large gold mining, property and insurance businesses in the Philippines to take up his committee post, discussed the trade issues in an interview after the arrival from Europe yesterday of President Quezon of the Philippines, who is also going to the San Francisco hearings.

President Quezon said he probably would call a special session of the Philippine legislature on his return to Manila, to which he will propose the purchase of large estates to be sold back in small parcels to people who are working them.

"If owners will not sell," he said, "we will have to acquire the land through an expropriation bill, but I know that they want to sell. It is only a question of price."

He also said he wants "to undertake a public works program to give employment to labor." Funds for both projects would come from the $50,000,000 collected by the United States in the cocoanut oil excise tax and recently turned back to the Philippines.

Lancashire Spinners Call on South Wales For Juvenile Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Lancashire cotton industry, maintaining its position as one of the most important of Britain's export trades, although by no means experiencing the prosperity of a decade ago, faces an acute shortage of juvenile labor, while the county on the whole has a considerable jobless population.

With full parental approval Lancashire boys are shunning factory jobs and the extent to which they are refraining from following in father's footsteps is illustrated by the decision of a Rochdale spinning company to bring 40 boys from the distressed area of South Wales.

During their apprenticeship these newcomers are to be housed and fed at the expense of the company in premises conducted on the hostel system, and they are also to receive a monetary allowance.

The unpopularity of the cotton mill in the eyes of modern young Lancastrians is exciting the serious consideration and comment of employers and workers' representatives alike in view of the fact that the shortage has reached such dimensions that in many mills adults are being engaged for employment normally performed by juveniles.

Dixie Star, Champion Monmouth Polo Mount

RUMSON, N. J., July 17 (AP)—Dixie Star, a chestnut mare polo mount, was adjudged champion polo mount of the Monmouth County Horse Show yesterday, the first champion to be crowned in the three-day show. She is owned by Sheldon E. Prentice of Rumson. Dixie Star also took the H. L. Herbert Cup in the lightweight class.

The Well challenge trophy in the ladies' hunter class went to Woodfellow, exhibited by Miss Helen Bedford of Wynfromere Farm, Greens Farms, Conn. Greylight, a grey gelding hunter owned by Calvin B. Farnsworth, of Ridgewood Farm, Worcester, Conn., won in the working hunter event.

Hull's Statement of Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

Russian flights across the North Pole, emphasizing the extraordinarily long range of Russian aircraft, may well have a double purpose. It is a splendid aviation achievement which wins world praise for Russia at a time when her reputation is at an extremely low ebb. It also draws Japan's attention to the vulnerability of her cities to Russian aircraft.

What occasions particular concern here is that a war in China would create a diplomatic problem far greater than the Spanish war. The Neutrality Act suffices for Spain—for the time being. But the United States has long established rights and obligations in China—including its obligations under the Nine-Power Pact to protect the territorial integrity of China. Should an actual state of war break out between China and Japan, these two American policies—the Neutrality Act and the obligation to protect China's integrity—would come into direct conflict with each other.

Must Move Warily

The Neutrality Act, for example, would work very much to Japan's aid if it were applied impartially to the two belligerents. And yet the United States is bound by solemn treaty obligations to respect China's territorial integrity. The Neutrality Act could not be enforced without violating both spirit and letter of the Nine-Power Pact.

These considerations alone are sufficient to justify the concern which is being manifested here over the Chinese situation. Another and domestic factor of uncertain importance is also in the picture. That President Roosevelt has gone out of his way to create a foreign diversion to distract attention from the Supreme Court issue appears unlikely, but that he has welcomed the diversion and has not been loth to have the State Department call attention to it is believed by some informed observers here.

Whatever the reasons, however, the fact stands out that Mr. Hull, by his statement, following, as it does, a succession of other significant incidents, implies that the world is in a much more dangerous situation today than it has been for a long time and that the United States is setting its house in order for the storm, if and when it breaks. Earlier in the week President Roosevelt said that a survey of shipyards was to be conducted to determine possibilities of expansion in case of need. In his speech Mr. Hull said that the United States is prepared "to increase its armed forces" as well as to decrease them "in proportion to reductions or increase made by other countries."

Might Join Arms Race

This last mentioned remark by Mr. Hull was the greatest surprise of the entire statement. It is the first reference to "increase" made by any official of the Administration and the first hint that the United States might boldly and avowedly join in the arms race if the leaders in that race do not call a halt.

There has never been any official admission that the United States is "in" the arms race. Naval construction still comes under the category either of construction of a treaty-navy, or of replacements permitted by the old Washington and London treaties from the terms of which the United States has not yet technically departed although they expired last December. The United States has not embarked on any major expansion of its armed forces in a manner comparable to what Germany, Italy, Russia, Britain and others have done.

Other Stones Turned

That it should do so has recently been pushed by some, strong advocates of peace and neutrality as well as by the usual big army and big navy groups. It has also been favored by individuals and groups who advocate close co-operation with the democracies of Europe—most particularly Britain. Norman H. Davis, America's leading expert on disarmament and "ambassador-at-large" is known to favor following Britain's pace in naval construction, on the theory that the sheer mass of Anglo-American naval power would force the aggressor nations to concede defeat in the race and be willing to talk disarmament. Mr. Hull's remark would appear to imply at least that very careful consideration is being given to this doctrine that the United States join Britain in setting a pace so high that no other nation could afford to keep up.

Besides all of these implications Mr. Hull's statement—which left no stone of America's foreign policy unturned—repeated his constant advocacy of lower trade barriers and steps "toward promotion of economic security and stability the world over."

Despite these other aspects of the statement, its primary implications were assumed to be intended for Japan. The Chinese Ambassador is understood to have laid China's version of the recent hostilities around Peiping before Mr. Hull simultaneously with similar representations to all signatories of the Nine-Power Pact except Japan, and to have implied that the situation called for consultation under the pact.

While Mr. Hull listened to the Chinese case, he also heard the Japanese case, which is understood to be that Japan is merely interested in preserving the existing status quo in North China and has no interest whatever in new conquests. This position is also understood to involve insistence on Japanese agreements with local authorities in North China as distinct from the Nanking Government. What response he made directly to either is not known. But after seeing them both he issued his statement which was pregnant in its disapproval of interference by one nation in the affairs of another; by its approval of peaceful negotiation as a means of adjusting international problems; and most pointedly of all the statement that hostilities must inevitably affect the interests of the United States.

Additional Time Granted For Liquor Case Roundup

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 (AP)—Federal Judge William H. Kirkpatrick has granted federal agents a time extension in the roundup of persons indicted in an alleged liquor ring extending into half a dozen eastern states.

Judge Kirkpatrick directed July 14 that the indictments be kept impounded for 15 more days. J. Cullen Ganey, United States Attorney, said nearly all those named had been arrested and posted bail.

All States Co-operate

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Social Security Board said yesterday every state and territory now has an approved Social Security Law complementing the federal legislation. Approved today was the law for Illinois.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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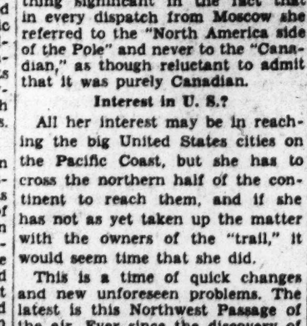

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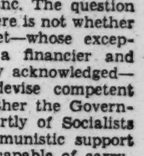
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TownsAreCited As Responsible For Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Public recreation is rapidly being accepted as a municipal responsibility in small communities of the Chicago area, following a precedent for widespread play programs set up by WPA recreation projects.

In five counties surrounding Chicago, villages and towns which formerly had no organized recreation program or were operating with inadequate funds, are now including appropriations for municipal play in the budget and adding paid supervisors and leaders to the pay roll.

In nearly every instance the supervisors and leaders who originally were employed on a WPA recreation project have been retained and transferred to the local pay roll, the office reports. When the program began 18 months ago, only three of the 41 communities in the district had a complete public recreation program, officials report. Today 13 out of 24 which are judged to be financially able to support a program have hired former WPA supervisors and leaders.

Salaries Assumed

Riverside, one of the villages served, passed an ordinance making permissible a tax appropriation for recreation; and Forest Park, Summit, Maywood, and Waukegan have assumed the salaries of the WPA supervisors. Evanston, which already had a municipal program, is expanding its facilities and placing four WPA leaders on the rolls. Joliet is assuming the salaries of two former WPA workers and Aurora five.

Since the program started, WPA authorities point out they have made an effort in this district to place play leaders in communities which never had them. Although a large number were employed on projects in Chicago, special emphasis was placed on recreation for outlying areas.

The program has been as varied as the desires of the communities served. There has, of course, been great interest in athletics, ping pong tournaments, handicraft, art classes, model airplane building, dramatic groups, and dancing classes. There has even been an aviation class for children learning to fly. Where there are no playgrounds or community buildings, vacant lots, school yards, school buildings, city halls, fire departments, police stations, park buildings, churches, and vacant office buildings are used.

WPA Aid Continued

Communities which fail to name their own recreation commissions or to provide for paid leaders are still being served by the WPA. Communities which have paid leaders will continue to receive the services of WPA assistants who have been serving on the project.

In some sections WPA authorities believe they have revived an interest in the individual community. In Chicago Heights, they point out, they have provided a community center so full of activity that boys and girls are deserting taverns and pool rooms and adults are taking a new interest in local problems. The old Bloom High School, vacant and unused for several years, was taken over by the WPA. The basement has been turned into a rifle and archery range. The first floor is used by adult education classes, and for ping pong and other athletic tournaments, dramatic programs and town meetings. Once a week there is a community dance with music by a WPA orchestra. Other parts of the buildings are used for handicraft, for a women's sewing project, a library repair terminal, and offices of other WPA projects.

In Summit, an industrial town with few municipal advantages, an abandoned school building has become a community center. In addition to the regular recreation program, an outdoor stage has been built for use of the federal music and theater projects. The fact that the building was again placed in use has encouraged the city council, the American Legion, service clubs, and other civic groups to hold meetings there. Local P. T. A.'s are given the opportunity of serving luncheon groups.

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Secrets of Mexico Sought in Mitla Ruins

Restoration of Zapotecan city expected to reveal data of Indian civilization nearly destroyed by Spanish conquistadors in search of loot.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Further exploration and restoration of archeological remains at Mitla has been announced by Dr. Alfonso Caso, following a recent survey of the region. Mitla is located in the southern state of Oaxaca, 25 miles from Oaxaca City.

Although many earlier explorations have been made at Mitla, archeological work there has just begun, says Dr. Caso, director of the Monte Alban excavations.

Ruins of Mitla are said to contain the most refined decoration of any of the great archeological zones of Mexico. They were built by the Zapotecan Indians, the same race which built Monte Alban, but represent a later period than the Monte Alban structure.

Looted by Spaniards

After the Zapotecan occupation, the city was seized and held by Mixtec Indians, and later was explored by Spanish Conquistadors. First excavations made at Mitla were by the Spaniards seeking buried treasure.

This looting by adventures caused the loss of much important data. Archeologists hope to discover and investigate tombs which have not been opened since they were sealed, sometimes between the tenth and fourtenth centuris.

The greatest damage at Mitla resulted from the Spaniards attempts to destroy the Indians' religion and temples. In order to implant Christianity and destroy pagan beliefs, the Conquistadors built churches above the Indian temples, to illustrate the ascendancy of the new religion over the old.

Remnants of this practice are found throughout Mexico but nowhere are they more dramatically exposed than at Mitla, where the Spanish church is built directly upon the walls of the Indian temple. The Spaniards took many great stone slabs from the Indian temple, this removal causing rapid disintegration of buildings which otherwise would have lasted many centuries. The result is that only remnants of the former great halls of the temples remain, but these remnants are sufficient to reveal the splendor which once characterized Mitla.

Hall of the Mosaics

The room with the finest decorations is known as the "Hall of the Mosaics," its walls being constructed of small stone slabs, fitted mosaic fashion, into intricate designs. The precision of these designs also indicates the mastery of mathematics for which the pre-conquest Indians were famous.

The same mosaic decoration is used in tombs, which are larger than those discovered at Monte Alban and contain more elaborate stone designs. They are cruciform in shape and large enough to walk through in comfort.

What artifacts of the lost civilization these tombs may have contained is unknown, but Dr. Caso believes many others may be uncovered in the surrounding region which will shed light upon the ancient builders of the city and their religious practices.

Ancient and Modern Merge in Mexico

Left—Hall of the Mosaics at Mitla, the Decoration of Which Is Considered Proof of the Mathematical Ability of Pre-Conquest Indians. The Zapotecan Indian Guide Is Said to Be a Direct Descendant of the Temple Builders. Right—Modern Daughter of Mitla Lends a Modern Air to the Ancient Ruins and Does a Thriving Business in the Sale of Native Handicrafts. Note the Elaborate Twist to Her Headdress, a Style Peculiar to the Women of Oaxaca

New Type Home For Incomed Aged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLADEGA, Ala. — A unique project is under way here, financed by the Public Works Administration.

It is a home for the aged who have a small but secure income, but who have no other place to go. In no sense is it to be considered an almshouse, said H. S. Geismer, state public works administrator.

"The men and women who elect to enter the institution can feel assured they will have a permanent home in congenial and comfortable surroundings," said Mr. Geismer. "The facilities offered are in keeping with the best to be found in the most popular summer and winter resorts in Alabama.

"Because residents of Talladega County will not likely fill the home at present, any person who formerly lived in the county is considered eligible to enter it."

Probate Judge E. A. Hammett of Talladega County wrote Mr. Geismer the project would "solve what heretofore has been an unsolvable problem."

Mountain Choir Festival July 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 17 — The fourth annual mountain choir festival at Oakland, Md., will be an attempt, the first of its kind, to revive medieval church ritual.

The festival, to be held tomorrow, will bring together the choirs from churches in that section. In the past, the meetings have been devoted to more or less familiar hymns and oratorios. More than 3000 persons attended the festival last year, which is held annually in the open-air Bashford amphitheater.

Dr. John Finley Williamson, director and founder of the famous Westminster choir, will conduct the mountain festival choir of 1000 voices. He will make a transcontinental trip from San Francisco to attend.

The ancient church music will be used in a choral Eucharist, Dr. Felix G. Robinson, founder and director of the festival, will celebrate the Eucharist, which will follow a solemn procession at sunset. The Rev. Ralph C. Robinson, brother of the founder, will assist in intoning the Solesmes version of Plainsong, which will be the musical setting of the Eucharist.

To Photograph Comet

TUCSON, Ariz., July 17 (AP)—Dr. A. E. Douglass, head of Stewart Observatory at the University of Arizona, announced today he would photograph the Finsler comet when it reaches maximum brightness the first half of August. The suggestion that the comet be photographed "as an aid to others" was received from Harvard University.

Dash of Humor Urged Need For Women Orators

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If women are going on sharing in public affairs by making speeches, they would be wise to consider the uses of the funny story as a means of making their speeches not only effective but bearable.

That is the opinion of Mrs. Robert A. Taft. She has to make a great many speeches, and she has given the sin of making dull speeches considerable thought, wishing to avoid it.

When Mrs. Taft became treasurer of the National League of Women Voters she made two discoveries.

One was that she would have to go up and down the country making speeches about finances and budgets. Necessary but dull. The other was that, as compared with men who must make speeches, and who apparently keep joke books by them as an aid thereto, no woman who has four sons in her family really needs to consult a joke book. All she need do is keep her ears open, and she will be provided with jokes aplenty that can, if necessary, be turned to the task of enlivening speeches even on subjects so dull as budgets and finances.

Taft Was Peerless Story Teller

Mrs. Taft is a daughter-in-law of former President William Howard Taft. She could not have been a member of his family without becoming acquainted with the virtue of humor, for Mr. Taft was a great laugher himself, and a peerless teller of amusing stories, who robbed many a solemn situation of its sting by a funny story, told just at the right moment.

When Mrs. Taft and a friend began their work for the League, in Cincinnati, they were given a task of collecting signatures for a reform measure. They worked for a fortnight like slaves. At the end of that time, their entire haul was three signatures. The signatures of Mr. Taft, of the husband of Mrs. Taft's friend, and of a local clergyman. This experience has been turned countless times into the kind of anecdote guaranteed to snare the attention of audiences, in a speech on the utilitarian aspects of public service, because anyone who has ever gone out to collect signatures has had a similar experience, and the recollection of it is sure to strike a responsive chord in all audiences.

Experiences a Source of Humor

If a woman who has to make speeches does not have a family given to producing its own jokes, she need not despair, for her common, everyday experiences are still bound to yield material that can be turned to the uses of homely and opportune humor. Mrs. Taft thinks that women could learn to make far more palatable speeches in general by sitting down for a few moments and thinking what kind of speeches they themselves do not like to listen to, and then simply refrain from making that kind of a speech. Perhaps it would be more direct to say that they could arrive at a useful starting point by thinking what kind of speeches do interest them. If there is talk of budgets to be made, how can the everyday affairs of a family, any family, be turned to provide illustrative material? How many useful experiences of the speaker's own family can be adapted to the problems designed to be covered in the speech? A technique of simplicity, directness and efficient handling of subject matter can most certainly be developed with a little thought; thought, that is, plus a seasoning of anecdote.

Mrs. Taft a Feminist

Mrs. Taft herself is a feminist, but she does not believe in women being feminist-extremists. She doesn't like to see women all get together and pack the court, so to speak, when it is time to campaign for a woman; or take the attitude that "she's a woman, so we've got to see that she gets in." Not that she thinks there has been a great deal of this kind of thing; she just hopes there won't be, because she believes that women aren't going to be able to really go forward as a bloc, but rather side by side with men. And that the best and simplest way to get rid of the remaining discriminations against women is to have the women show themselves equally as capable as men rather than, as extreme feminism implies superior to them.

Then, if women can learn not to take themselves too seriously, even if they are going to make speeches on subjects which are of the utmost seriousness in the progres of the country, Mrs. Taft thinks they should be able to accomplish a great deal. A sense of humor plus a sense of proportion can do wonders, she thinks.

The Vatican-German Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Under the papacy of Pius XI. the Roman Catholic Church has had many disputes of a more or less grave nature with most countries in the Old and the New Continent, but none has assumed such serious proportions as that which now divides the Vatican from the German Reich.

It is not merely a controversy on the respective claims of the German Government and of the Vatican authorities to control the education of the German youth. Nor is it the reaction and counter-reaction to continued provocations and insults which have been exchanged with remarkable impetuosity between the two conflicting parties. It is a struggle between a dictatorship and the Roman Church, which admits no solution of compromise, since vital principles are involved. It is a struggle which has assumed an international importance, since it has been brought to the attention of Roman Catholics all over the world.

Out of this controversy only one party must emerge victorious. No diplomatic formula, it seems can settle the dispute, and even if one were found it would not do more than postpone the inevitable issue, which is whether the Roman Catholic Church—and in this respect all other Churches—in Germany is to be left any real freedom.

Inevitable Struggle

The struggle between National Socialism and Roman Catholicism was inevitable. A similar crisis occurred in Fascist Italy shortly after the settlement of the Roman Question. But Benito Mussolini, anticipating the support which the Roman Church could give to his movement and especially to his imperialistic aspirations, cleverly made some timely concessions, which were more apparent than real, since the Fascist State in Italy controls undisputably and absolutely everything.

But the Duce very wisely avoided the issue, which now the German Führer has forced upon the Vatican and his German Roman Catholic subjects. The Concordat which Germany signed with the Vatican in the summer of 1933 was considered at the time to be a considerable achievement. It denied the Roman Church any political power, but did permit it to retain the privileges of maintaining its youth organizations and its own schools as long as these kept within the religious and educational framework. Full liberty of conscience was pledged.

Before 1933 the Roman Catholic Church in Germany had not been well disposed toward National Socialism and had maintained a close alliance, through the Center Party, with the Weimar Republic. There were, however no essential grounds for antagonism, and the National Socialists stated that while, should they come to power, there would be no longer room for a Roman Catholic party in political life, they would respect Roman Catholic worship and protect the Roman Catholic claims in education.

The Concordat was signed and almost immediately there began a process by which in practice the safeguards given to the Roman Catholic Church were gradually whittled away.

Dispute Extended

The Vatican has allowed the dispute it had with the Reich over violations of the Concordat to assume an international aspect, instead of narrowing it to a controversy between one State (the Vatican) and another State (Germany) which could perhaps have been settled by mutual concessions.

The Vatican has sought the support of Roman Catholics outside Germany in a conflict which directly concerns German Roman Catholics on the one hand and the Reich Government on the other hand. The Holy See is not like ordinary States—its Government has a dual position and dual functions. It treats problems from a diplomatic and political standpoint as well as from a religious and international standpoint.

The result is that certain problems, which should affect only one particular State—as in the present case of the treatment of German Roman Catholics by their own government—are given an international aspect by being shifted to a wider platform.

The Pope, it is stated in Vatican circles, would not have adopted this course if there was the possibility of a direct settlement of the conflict with Germany. It is the internationalisation of its own dispute with the Vatican that has hardened Germany's attitude toward the Pope.

Pope Lauds Mundelein On Courageous Stand

By the Associated Press

Castel Gandolfo, July 17

Pope Pius today warmly commended Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, whom the German Government recently demanded be reprimanded for a speech criticising the National Socialist regime.

The Pope told a group of Chicago residents in general audience that their "Great Cardinal is courageous in defense of the rights of God and the Church and the welfare of souls."

It was the Pope's first direct reference to the Cardinal, since the protest that the basic conditions for normal relations with the Vatican no longer existed because the Chicago address was permitted to pass without condemnation.

181 Artists Join To Give N. Y. Fair Variety in Design

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—Participation of 181 men and women in designing the New York World's Fair of 1939 should prevent the influence of any one person or school from dominating the artistic treatment of the exposition.

"We have discarded the idea of a one-man fair," said Grover Whalen, president of the fair corporation. "The New York World's Fair will not represent the work of any one person or school. It will be the product of 181 persons."

The list of designers who have co-operated in executing the theme of the fair—"Building the World of Tomorrow"—was made public by Mr Whalen as follows:

Board of Design — Stephen F. Voorhees, Maj. Gilmore D. Clarke, William A. Delano, Jay Downer, Robert D. Kohn, R. H. Shreve, Walter Dorwin Teague.

Collaborators—Chester H. Aldrich, George Licht, William F. Lamb, Charles Butler, Clarence S. Stein, Ralph T. Walker, Arthur L. Harmon and Charles C. Colby.

Consultants—Frank W. Darling, Paul P. Cret, Bassett Jones, Julian E. Garnsey, Lee Lawrie, Earnest Peixotto, Allmon Fordyce, Alfred Geiffert Jr., and Hugh Ferries.

Architects — Harvey Stevenson, Eastman Studds, Gerald A. Holmes, John A. Thompson, Edgar I. Williams, Richard A. Kimball, Ellery S. Husted, Dwight James Baum, Francis Keally, Leonard Dean, Mayers, Murray and Phillip, Eric Gugler, Slee and Bryson, Harrison and Fouilhoux, Frederick C. Hirson, Peter Copeland, William Gehron, Benjamin W. Morris, Robert B. O'Connor, Thomas H. Ellett, Frederick G. Frost Sr., Frederick G. Frost Jr., Ward W. Penner, George Lyman Paine, Pleasants Pennington, I. Woodner-Silverman, Philip L. Goodwin, Eric Keboon, Edward D. Stone, Morris Ketchum Jr., Richard Boring Snow, Leonard Schultze, Archibald M. Brown, Henry Titus Aspinwall, Paul F. Simpson, M. W. del Gaudio, James Gamble Rogers, Joseph H. Freedlander, Maximilian Bradford Bohm, Charles Beeston, Robert W. McLaughlin Jr., Arthur C. Holden, Stamo Papadaki, John C. B. Moore, Jean Labatut, S. Brian Baylinson, Leon Levy, Lionel Levy, Everett F. Murgatroyd, Palmer H. Ogden, Frederick Pavlicek Jr., Robert H. Newstead, F. P. Platt, Charles L. Platt, A. Stewart Walker, Leon N. Gillette, L. Andrew Reinhard, Henry Hofmeister, John Hirominus.

Mural Painters — Dunbar Beck, John Sitton, Francis S. Bradford, Miss Hildreth Meiere, J. Scott Williams, Eugene Savage, James O. Mahoney, Andre Durenceau, Pierre Bourdelle, Carlo Ciampaglia.

Sculptors—Paul Manship, James E. Fraser, Leo Friedlander, Albert Stewart, Joseph E. Renier, Joseph Kiselewski, George Snowden, Carl L. Schmitz, Gastano Cesere, Edmond Amateis.

Designers — Raymond Loewy, Henry Dreyfuss, Albert Johnson.

Landscape Architects — A. F. Brinckerhoff, Charles Downing Lay, Harvey Wiley Corbett, William H. MacMurray, Robert W. Cutler.

Consultants — Carlton Proctor, Arthur Freeman, H. M. Brinckerhoff, A. K. Morgan, S. Hamel, R. C. Engelken, J. C. Evans, Robert Ridgway, Louis Skidmore, Daniel Ryan, N. A. Richards, Lazarus White, Otto Teegan, Henry Meyer, Willits H. Sawyer, J. D. Whittemore.

Plan to Settle Britain's War Debt Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 17—Prompt settlement of the British war debt on easy terms was urged here today by Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, treasurer of the League of Nations Association, as a step imperative at this time if peace gains of recent years are to be capitalized.

In one of the concluding addresses at the Institute of Public Relations he held that important progress to date will be wasted unless the United States adopts a vigorous program of economic and financial co-operation with other nations looking towards the calling of another economic conference in the near future.

But if the United States will adopt such a vigorous policy beginning with settlement of the British war debt he believed that it would make possible a successful conference which would make peace in Europe more likely and more desirable than war.

Dr. Robinson cited the Hull trade agreement program, the Oslo group accomplishments towards the same objective of breaking down tariff barriers, and the monetary agreement which now embraces Britain, France, the United States, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands, as "three constructive forces whose influence has been felt in the last few years and which we should study to assist." The success of the three in his opinion fully justifies carrying them forward, but unless they can be broadened and carried forward the time has come when they may collapse.

Six-Point Program

To use this constructive gain to best advantage he proposed the following six-point program be undertaken immediately:

First, settle the British war debt on terms "well within the British capacity to pay."

Second, in return require of Britain an experimental stabilization of the dollar and pound to be followed by a permanent stabilizing which would involve the franc as well.

Third, as a further condition for settlement of the war debts require a modification of the Ottawa agreements to make possible an Anglo-American trade agreement and broad British co-operation both with the Hull trade program and with the objectives and principles of the Oslo group.

Fourth—After completing the above steps undertake to broaden the agreements by wiping out all other intergovernmental debts in exchange for reduction in other trade barriers, thus opening the way for other nations to join the group involved in the first steps.

Fifth—Let this same group then undertake a redistribution of the world's gold supply to make possible entrance of Germany and Italy into the monetary agreement and give those countries the means of ootaining the raw materials which they are having such difficulty in obtaining now without gold.

Sixth—Having taken these preliminary steps convene another international monetary and economic conference.

Different Situation

"There is no reason," Dr. Robinsen said, "why we should remain forever shell-shocked because of the failure of the world economic conference in 1932. An entirely different situation confronts us today. The need is greater, but so also is the means for meeting the need. Let us not forget that in the security necessary for international investment and trade lies the main hope for the world's peace."

The emphasis on the necessity for more active American participation in world peace efforts in Dr. Robinson's speech provided a closing note at the institute which carried out the prevailing theme. It has been sounded again and again during the past two weeks. While there have been some dissenters the majority of speakers have favored in one form or another the modification of the isolationism of the post-war period at least sufficiently to let America's influence for peace be felt and its responsibilities in part be discharged.

Dr. Denna Frank Fleming, professor of political science at Vanderbilt University, touched on another side of the same central theme at the closing session declaring that recent years should now have proven to the American people that they cannot afford to get along without collective security.

Surely, she said, the American people "will not continue indefinitely the immeasurable folly of permitting upstart cliques to start world wars which only we can stop. Today, as in 1920 and as far into the future as we can see, there can be no world stability or peace without the strong participation of the world's most powerful nation in world government."

Another concluding speaker of the institute, Roger S. Green of New York, consultant and author on far eastern affairs, urged abandonment by the United States of its extra-territorial rights in China to encourage Chinese independence and self-reliance. He pointed out that incidents against foreigners are far more frequent in areas where foreign troops and foreign courts exist than in areas where Chinese responsibility has had a chance to develop.

Lamaist Collection Left to N. Y. Museum

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP) — A Tibetan Lamaist collection valued at $63,705, including books and statuary, was left to the American Museum of Natural History by William B. Whitney, attorney, who passed on Dec. 8.

A tax appraisal, filed July 14, showed Mr. Whitney's net state was valued at $211,678 and included bequests of $2500 each to the trustees of Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.; the president and fellows of Harvard College, and the trustees of the Congregational Church at Bennington, Vt. Amherst College also received a clock valued at $500.

Tower Views

(Continued from Page 1)

third Soviet polar flight is due soon.

A Northwest Passage by Air?: Page 3.

* * *

The Trans-Atlantic flying boats made return crossings to New York to Southampton service, and the other way, without incident.

Pacific clipper ships on Monday completed their first 1,000,000 miles, without accident. Passenger miles: 5,622,124.

Germany announces that the LZ-130, in construction as sister ship of the Hindenburg, will be rebuilt for helium.

"Stunt flying" may be banned by the United States as the costly naval search for Amelia Earhart proves fruitless so far. Part of Kingsford-Smith's landing gear is identified, found floating in the Bay of Bengal—the first trace since he disappeared in November, 1935.

* * *

Nantucket

Labor strife in the United States has produced many strange things, but none stranger than this week's secession move in the Island of Nantucket.

Cut off from the Massachusetts mainland by a shipping strike, the islanders heard secessionists in their midst shouting for separation from the Bay State. A federal protectorate was favored.

But Coast Guard boats, hardy fishing smacks, and airplanes, quieted talk of secession by bringing in food.

* * *

Ford: At Detroit, the inquiry into Ford methods in resisting C. I. O. organizers brings out lurid testimony. Use of gangsters, prize fighters, and a dismissed policeman was alleged. Discharge of employees for union activity, a violation of the Wagner Act, was also charged.

Mails: Nine were indicted at Cleveland by a federal grand jury for allegedly obstructing the mails during Ohio steel strikes. Two were presidents of C. I. O. lodges.

Alcoa: Tennessee National Guardsmen who arrived at Alcoa, Tenn., on Wednesday a week ago, began to demobilize this Tuesday. Workers poured back into the plant of the Aluminum Company of America.

* * *

Back to Work: Orange-red steel rolled in a steady stream this week, writing at least temporary defeat to the C. I. O. steel strike. So far, the independents, or "Little Steel," have defeated C. I. O.'s demand for written contracts. Public dislike for labor violence, and the use of state troops to protect returning workers, have swung the tide.

Republic Steel reopened its last struck plant a week ago Friday, without signing any C. I. O. agreement at all. Youngstown Sheet and Tube completed reopenings in the Chicago area at Indiana Harbor. Only Inland accepted an indirect accord with C. I. O., made through Governor Townsend of Indiana on July 1.

* * *

Right to Strike: Governmental employees have no right to strike, President Roosevelt declares. Their right to collective bargaining is limited, as Congress fixes their pay.

Social Security: Sweeping amendment of the Social Security Act is proposed by the Twentieth Century Fund, after a 15-month survey.

Farm Loan Rates: House overrides veto of farm loan bill. It continues low interest rates on Government farm mortgages. Cost is $52,000,000 a year. President cited budget balancing as veto aim.

Wheat: Lowest carryover since 1919; $140,000,000 crop in Kansas; price $1 and up.

* * *

Quick Re-Views

Spain: On Tuesday, France ended patrol of Spanish land border. Wednesday, Britain submitted new plan: Neutral port observers to replace naval patrol; restoration of land patrol by France and Portugal; recognition of two Spanish belligerents; steps to withdraw foreign volunteers.

Guns: Two new United States battleships to have 16-inch guns.

Silesia: Thursday, League control of Upper Silesia ended. Germany and Poland took over their parts.

Accords: France and Germany sign commercial and financial treaty. Austria and Germany near accord to end press attacks. Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan sign nonaggression pact.

France: Taxes, 6,000,000,000 francs more, decreed in crisis.

Van Zeeland: Resignation as Belgian Premier refused by King.

Arabs: Syrian Arabs riot, demanding mandate of separation from Syrian Republic. Arab Higher Committee in Jerusalem protests British partition plan. Mussolini promises Foreign Secretary Eden to stop anti-British broadcasts to Empire Arabs.

India: Viceroy promises not to impede Indian Nationalists in exercise of new self-government.

* * *

Ovation for Negro Janitor: For 63 years a Capitol employee, Harry Parker has served the House Ways and Means Committee 46 years. Tuesday, 340 to 0, the House voted him an assistant, and stood a minute in ovation.

Rescue: The American freighter Golden Bear saved 750 from volcanic eruption on a New Guinea island.

Mickey Mouse at School: A book about him is approved reading in New York elementary schools.

Golf: Henry Cotton, veteran Britisher, wins British open in 290.

Drunken Driving: District of Columbia bans sale of gasoline to all visibly intoxicated. New Hampshire reports "astounding" rise in drunken driving since repeal.

Church and State: German Protestants appeal for "honorable peace" with National Socialists. World Protestants meet at Oxford. German Evangelicals could not come.

International Park Proposed Between Alaska and Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia believes that establishment of an international park on the Alaska-Yukon-British Columbia boundary would be an important asset to the Canadian northland, and an encouragement to the proposed annexation of the Yukon by British Columbia.

The park's creation was proposed by Senator Lewis Schwellenbach of Washington and Representative Anthony Dimond of Alaska. Skagway would be made a free port under this scheme. By making the block an international playground, citizens of the United States would have access to it or could fly over it without customs and immigration restrictions.

In exchange for Canada's concession of land, the United States would give Canadians in the adjacent Yukon territory free access to the sea through the free port at Skagway, without interference.

Ecuadoran Cabinet Out; New One Is Appointed

QUITO, Ecuador, July 17 (AP)—The Ecuadoran cabinet resigned last night after a long conference with President Paez, and a new one was immediately appointed. The President designated Col. Hector Salgado as minister of government and Carlos Manuel Larrea to the foreign relations post.

Renamed to the cabinet were Ingeniero Holeodoro Ayala, public works; Col. Alberto Enriquez, war; social works, Commander Virgilio Guerrero. The finance and education posts were not immediately filled.

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FLORIDA MOTOR LINES

Delegates Give Power To Federal Congress

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Being committed at this point to representation in proportion to population and wealth, the convention has been struggling with two problems, first, how to apportion the number of representatives in the absence of any authentic census, and second, how to keep the disgruntled and small states in the Union. Today: Delegates voted to confer on National Legislature the power to elect Chief Executive.

Monday: Convention moves toward establishment of national Supreme Court.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
July 17, 1787.

Having at arduous length settled the basis of representation by which the new National Legislature is proposed to be established, the Federal Convention today moved quickly to pile it high with authority by confirming the sweeping powers accorded in the pending Virginia Resolutions and confirming also its right to elect the Chief Executive.

Rejected was a clause proposed by Roger Sherman to limit the legislative authority to "cases which may concern the common interest of the Union" and prohibiting it from interfering with the governments of the states in internal police matters.

Instead the convention adopted a rephrasing by Gunning Bedford Jr., conferring power "to legislate in all cases for the general interests of the Union, and also in those to which the states are separately incompetent or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by individual legislation." Mr. Bedford has been a leader of the small states party which until it was assured of equal votes in the Senate was very chary about granting powers to the general government.

Change in Viewpoint

Governor Randolph of Virginia, on the other hand, whose state favored broad powers when it was assumed the representation would be in proportion to population, now declared the grant of powers is "a formidable idea indeed" and involves the power of violating all the laws and constitutions of the states.

The assembly did throw out the resolution which would have empowered the National Legislature to negative state laws, and adopted in place a declaration proposed by Luther Martin that the articles of Union shall be the supreme law of the states and be binding upon their judiciary.

A die-hard group attached to the idea of proportionate representation held a meeting before the convention session this morning to consult on steps to be taken in view of the vote yesterday granting equal suffrage by states in the second house. Some wished the principal states to submit a scheme of government to the people regardless of the small-state opposition but others preferred to concur even in a less than perfect plan if it could be endorsed by the convention as a body. The group came to no decision and it is evident that the small states have won their point.

Election of Executive

The adherence to election of the Executive by the National Legislature was voted over serious protests that this will make the executive branch unduly dependent on the legislative. It was retained, however, in preference to direct election by the people at large or by electors chosen by the state legislatures.

The aristocratic Gouverneur Morris championed direct popular election, an idea heretofore little supported except by his fellow Pennsylvanian, James Wilson. If appointed and impeachable by the Legislature, the Executive will be the mere creature of that body, he objected.

"If the people should elect, they will never fail to prefer some man of distinguished character or services, some man of continental reputation," he added. "If the Legislature elect, it will be the work of intrigue, cabal and faction."

Colonel Mason of Virginia observed dryly that "a government which is to last ought at least to be practicable," and demanded, "Would this be the case if the proposed election should be left to the people at large?"

"It would be as unnatural," he continued, "to refer the choice of a proper character for Chief Magistrate to the people as it would be to refer a trial of colors to a blind man. The extent of the country renders it impossible that the people can have the requisite capacity to judge of the respective pretensions of the candidates."

Colonel Mason much earlier had acknowledged direct election as desirable but questioned its practicability. His opposition takes on a significance from the fact he has vigorously insisted on direct popular election of members of the lower branch of the Legislature.

Direct election of the Executive was defeated overwhelmingly, only Pennsylvania voting for it. Luther Martin's proposal of electors chosen by the state legislatures received only the votes of Maryland and Delaware.

Doctor McClurg of Virginia declared the re-eligibility of the Executive would keep that official forever dependent on the Legislature, and moved as the only way of avoiding this that the Executive should hold office "during good behavior" instead of for seven years. Jacob Broom of Delaware heartily approved the motion, and it was supported also by James Madison and Gouverneur Morris.

Roger Sherman, however, believed such a tenure was not safe, and Colonel Mason objected it would be impossible to define misbehavior satisfactorily or to bring such a high officer to trial. An Executive during good behavior, he thought, would be only a softer name for an Executive for life, and the next would be an easy step to hereditary monarchy.

The motion failed by six votes to four, and the seven-year term stands.

Contract Fidelity Urged by McGrady

BLUE RIDGE, N. C., July 16 (AP)—Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, urged today that both industrialists and labor unions stick wholeheartedly to their collective bargaining agreements.

He blamed "unenlightened" industrialists for part of what some have called labor's "irresponsibility," but he also called upon labor to build up discipline in its ranks, create "observance at all times of the sacredness of contracts," and do its part to promote production and industrial efficiency.

Talking to the Southern Conference on Human Relations in Industry, Mr. McGrady said:

"When agreements are reached, it will be the responsibility of management to see to it that the individual superintendent and foreman adheres not only in principle, but in action, to the conditions of such collective agreements as are formulated.

"Only with such an attitude toward collective bargaining will it be possible to develop within the rank and file of labor the type of leadership which is essential to the smooth functioning of industrial relations."

Ice Rock Cargo Arrives

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 (AP)—The freighter Einvik arrived July 15 with a 3000-ton cargo of ice rock valued at $1,100,000. A shipment has come once each year since Civil War days from Lvigtut, Greenland. The ore, known as cryolite, is used in polishing porcelain and making aluminum.

Ceremonies at Grand Encampment

Guard of Honor

Members of Simon of Cyrene Commandery, Who Act as Escort to Andrew Davison Agnew of Milwaukee, Wis., Grand Master

Knights Templar Assemble At Miami in Week's Conclave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., July 17—Visitors from all parts of the country, pouring into Miami today to attend the fortieth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, are preparing for a week of spectacular events, parades, drills and beach parties in this "magic city" by the sea.

The arrival of Grand Master Andrew D. Agnew and his party, by special train from Milwaukee today, officially opens the conclave. Members of Simon of Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar of Miami, compose the official escort and guard of honor for Grand Master Agnew, meeting his train and escorting him and his party to conclave headquarters.

In contrast to other triennial conclaves, when the State Grand Commanderies have had headquarters in hotel rooms, the Florida triennial committee has secured the structure, formerly the Ford exposition building, which occupies an entire block facing on Biscayne Boulevard in the heart of the city. The building has been remodeled as a center for a convention, and the patio has been landscaped with tropical plants and flowers. Benches offer a place to rest and meet comrades in the shade of palm trees, near tinkling fountains and within sound of soft music playing in the band stand.

Surrounding the patio are commodious booths, one for every state. The United States government has installed a branch post office here for the visitors.

The first public gathering of the conclave will be the divine service held in Bayfront Park amphitheater at 8 p. m. tomorrow. A chorus of 100 voices, selected from the choirs of various churches of the city and led by H. Carleton Slack, will furnish music. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Chester B. Emerson, D.D., Right Eminent Grand Prelate.

Throughout Monday, the visitors will be taken on sight-seeing trips over the metropolitan Miami area. Observance of Broward Day will be held, the residents of Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood having arranged entertainment and a barbecue at Lauderdale Beach.

The parade of Knights is scheduled for Tuesday night. The procession will start in the cool of the early evening and will proceed down Biscayne Boulevard and along Flagler Street to the Dade County Court house. Seven divisions, representing every state in the Union, will make up the moving ranks of the Knights Templar. Lighting has been installed along the boulevard which is expected to add to the parade's impressiveness.

Sessions of the Grand Encampment, official banquets and luncheons will be held in the Royal Palm Club, adjoining Bayfront Park.

Hospitality extended to the Knights has been planned to include a fish chowder party on Miami Beach, where tables a mile long will care for visitors Monday and Wednesday afternoon. Each evening Biscayne Boulevard will be closed to traffic along Bayfront Park, and dancing will be enjoyed in the tropical moonlight in the open air, to the music of numerous bands stationed under the royal palm trees.

Gov. Fred P. Cone in his message to the conclave, which will extend from today through July 23, said:

"You are assembling in America's magic city—one of the most enchanting palaces on earth. Get all the enjoyment the place affords. Welcome, thrice welcome."

Union Head for 'Square Deal'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—"Democracy versus dictatorship" is an important alternative before organized labor today, according to James A. Taylor, for nine years president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and chairman of the thirty-sixth annual convention held in Bellingham recently.

"The American Federation of Labor believes in American institutions and the American system of government by majority," Mr. Taylor said in an interview. "The Washington State Federation subscribes to that belief by having its basic committees for state work large enough to give fair consideration to all issues, preparatory to convention vote."

Interested members, it was learned, are privileged to appear before committees at any time and are assured a full and impartial hearing. Action in the convention itself is strictly by majority vote. "Sit-down strikes and similar tactics," asserted the Washington labor executive, "are plainly attempts of a minority to enforce their will on the majority.

"Many experiments designed to better organized labor have come and gone in the past," Mr. Taylor pointed out, "but the A. F. of L. has weathered all opposition, mainly because it is founded on the square-deal principle. Rule by one man or a small group never has got very far with American labor and I don't think it ever will."

Departing from its non-partisan tradition, the Washington Federation of Labor convention held a year ago in Vancouver endorsed the candidacy of President Roosevelt. "The labor movement of the State voted more solidly for Roosevelt than for any other presidential candidate ever nominated," Mr. Taylor commented with pride. "We have given our heartiest support to Administration policies, including that of Supreme Court revision."

"I, personally, do not favor legislation on hours and wages, however," he continued. "While a favorable Administration may set a desirable minimum, an unfavorable one may set an equally undesirable maximum. The Government moves too slowly and is necessarily too inflexible to deal with such questions.

"I first became interested in labor problems when I went to work, at the age of 11, to support my mother. Looking at well-dressed children at play made me realize improvement was needed in production and distribution of goods.

"Later, when I was an apprentice machinist and felt honored to be asked to join the machinist's union before I had finished serving my time, I felt even then that the lack of formal education was a handicap, and I resolved that if I had a son, he should go to school. He did too—right through to a master's degree.

"I wouldn't exchange what I've learned in the school of experience, though," he added quickly. "Much of the dissension in labor ranks is due to college-bred theorists, who make poor advisers until they have balanced book learning with first-hand information."

That the Washington Federation of Labor is prospering under Mr. Taylor's guidance is evidenced by the federation's annual report which shows the 1936-37 record of accomplishment. Outstanding is the fact there has been an increase in the last three months, on the basis of per capita taxes paid, of 12,304 members. Total membership as of May 31, 1937, is 33,896, the largest since 1919.

Girl, 9, Walks 40 Miles in Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—"Daddy, I need some new shoes," said nine-year-old Shirley Fry, the day after she walked 40 miles over paved roads in 12 hours.

Worn-out shoes were the only bad result of the girl's jaunt with her brother, Robert, 16, and a number of other members of a walking club here.

Shirley finished sixth in the jaunt, which took the walkers from Akron to Cleveland, Ohio, and just 150 feet behind her brother.

Shirley's father, Lester Frey, followed the hikers in an automobile and clocked Shirley's walk as 41.2 miles which she did in exactly 12 hours. She left Akron at 6:35 a. m. and crossed the finish line at 6:35 p. m.

Shirley was shuffling along, engrossed in a big ice cream cone, when two men hikers dropped out of the race, after 21 miles. Only four other trampers finished after the little girl. Her only other food on the walk, beside the cone, was a sandwich and two glasses of milk.

This is Shirley's first big hike of the season although long hikes are nothing new to her. Last week she got into trim by walking 12 miles and last fall she walked 36 miles with her father on their annual jaunt around the city limits.

Her sister, Evelyn, a student at the University of California, is a tennis player with cups and medals to attest her skill.

Two Police Heads Quit After Probe In San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—The second of San Francisco's three police commissioners resigned today and the third repeated his refusal to quit, as a result of a grand jury's recommendation that the three men give way to a new five-man commission.

Meanwhile the grand jury's other recommendations, calling for a strong ordinance to control bail bond activities and for a general reorganization of the police department, are being acted upon by city officials.

The two commissioners who resigned are Theodore J. Roche and Frank J. Foran, while Frank C. Sykes still holds his position. The grand jury specifically said it did not entertain any reflections on the character of these men but merely found that under their regime the police department had become honeycombed with corruption and declared new men should take over the reorganized force.

No Remarks Made

Recommendations of the grand jury which has been hearing charges of vice and graft for more than three months were received here with mixed feeling due to the fact the report made "recommendations but no demands."

Although the report upheld charges of corruption and graft made by Edwind N. Atherton, former federal investigator, he termed its findings and recommendations "very disappointing." It was his belief, he said, the grand jury should have put more "teeth" into the report.

City officials who refused to be quoted admitted they felt the report of the jury which did not personally condemn the three-man police commission but advocated its resignation as a body in order that a new start might be made, would bring about results more quickly than if the commissioners had been scorched and remained in office to clear their records.

The report did not ask indictment of any person involved in the alleged graft activities. The report said, "It was promptly concluded that, as indicated in the Atherton report, the possibility of obtaining corroborative evidence sufficient to warrant indictments and subsequent convictions was remote. We believe that it (the report) will have a wholesome effect in checking those who may be tempted in the future and also serve as a guide to those who hereafter may be entrusted with the government of our Police Department."

Many Expect Benefit

It is felt by those who believe the grand jury's report has sufficient teeth to warrant full public backing that widespread reorganization of the whole policing set-up in this city is to be forthcoming. Others are less optimistic.

The six-point report states as its recommendation that the Police Department be reconstructed "by the appointment of five members instead of three, thereby eliminating the possibility of domination by a single individual." There would have to be a charter amendment voted on by the electorate to bring this about.

Following this point there is the recommendation the "duties of the commissioners be so defined that it would not be necessary for the part-time appointees to do other than determine the fundamental policies of the department."

Disciplinary Powers

The report advocated "employment of an efficient commissioner of police not necessarily selected from within the department who shall manage the department and to be retained only while efficient. Such a commissioner to be clothed with complete plenary disciplinary powers; his tenure of office to be reasonably assured."

Moreover, the reports demands provision for the creation of a high ranking officer or officers to exercise the function of department self-policing and for departmental investigations. Adequate funds should be provided for this later purpose.

It was revealed after the report was made public that six jurors voted against acceptance of the report as it stood and 12 voted for it. It was stated the contention of the minority was that the report should carry more teeth.

One Stalk—48 Blossoms

RENSSELAER, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Ann Summers brought home what she called a "whole menagerie of tiger lilies"—48 blossoms growing on one stalk in a field.

Treasury Backs Mrs. Roosevelt In Tax Controversy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17—Is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a tax-dodger?

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, accuses her of having evaded the law limiting tax-free charitable contributions to 15 per cent of an individual's income.

Mrs. Roosevelt says, "I have paid my tax on every penny of income I've received."

The controversy centers around a radio contract signed with a shoe company under which she agreed to make a series of talks, the proceeds to go directly to the American Friends' Service Committee of Philadelphia for social service work.

Since coming to the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt has had approximately $100,000 turned over to the Friends' Service Committee by sponsors of radio programs on which she has talked. In addition to the shoe company, she has made speeches for manufacturers of roofing, beds and face creams. She has been paid as much as $500 a minute for her talks. Once, in answer to a protest, she admitted she felt overpaid.

Treasury Approved Arrangement

No tax has been paid on this $100,000. Mrs. Roosevelt told the Treasury of her arrangement and was advised that the money would be tax exempt.

Treasury attorneys held that her case was different than that of Ed Wynn, the radio entertainer, who formed a corporation of his own and turned the proceeds from his contracts directly over to it, thereby saving more than $196,000 in taxes in the last four years. Explaining Mr. Wynn's case to the congressional committee studying tax evasion, Treasury officials made the point that "since the contracts were obviously for personal services, the earnings derived therefrom are taxable to him personally."

In Mrs. Roosevelt's case, however, this point was overweighed by the fact that she did not form a corporation nor receive any benefit from the organization to which she gave her money.

Mrs. Roosevelt's other earnings fall in a different category. She has paid both federal and state tax each year on the large income from her magazine articles and newspaper column. This money is paid directly to her and she spends it herself. The President is exempt from the New York State tax because he is a federal officerholder, but Mrs. Roosevelt is not.

Different Viewpoints

Mr. Fish apparently could go on arguing with the Treasury a long time about Mrs. Roosevelt's tax and make little headway, because the two are regarded as looking at the case from different angles. The New York representative, it is held, is testing his case on technicalities. Mrs. Roosevelt earns the money as an individual and says to whom it shall be paid. Therefore, he argues, it is her income and she should pay taxes on it.

Treasury officials, on the other hand, have taken Mrs. Roosevelt's charitable aims into consideration. Robert Jackson, who was general counsel of the Treasury Internal Revenue Division at the time Mrs. Roosevelt asked for a ruling, has explained that he considered the President's wife in the same category with an artist or actor who aids a charity by a benefit performance. "There is no tax on such a kindness and whatever spiritual enrichment comes of good works is not estimated as taxable incomes," he declares.

"Would the Treasury make the same ruling if Alice Longworth or Mrs. Herbert Hoover made radio talks for charity under an arrangement similar to that used by Mrs. Roosevelt? Or would they be required to pay on all but the 15 per cent deductible for charity? Would the tax collectors consider intent in their cases, too? That is the real test of whether the President's wife has been the recipient of special privilege.

Seabury Resigns In Transit Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Resignation of Judge Samuel Seabury as special counsel to the New York City Board of Estimate in reference to transit matters is viewed here today as culminating attempts of the Fusion administration to unify rapid transit facilities.

Judge Seabury's letter of resignation, which was accepted by the board yesterday, condemned the transit commission for refusing to accept the Seabury-Berle plan to place New York city's three subway and elevated systems under a single ownership and management, holding with former Gov. Alfred E. Smith that the commission was "a monumental failure."

"The determination of the transit commission not to adopt the definitive plan results in deferring the accomplishment of unification," Judge Seabury's letter says. "In my judgment, unification is so necessary in the interest of the city that, notwithstanding the recent action by the transit commission, unification will ultimately be achieved."

Peace Plans Rebuffed By Mexican Strikers

MEXICO, D. F., July 17 (AP)—Employees of all slaughterhouses in the Federal District quit work for 24 hours yesterday, demanding that government-owned establishments be turned over to workers' co-operatives for operation.

Meanwhile, Labor Department efforts to avert a strike of Mexican Aviation Company employees scheduled for midnight, were ineffective. Employees asked revision of an existing collective bargaining contract. Also unsuccessful were department's efforts to end the strike of employees of the Merida, Yucatan, Light and Power Company, an Electric Bond and Share subsidiary.

'Vigilante' Tells Ford Tactics

DETROIT, Mich., July 17 (AP)—A Ford Motor Company employee who said he was a member of the United Automobile Workers union testified yesterday he was one of a group of "vigilantes" instructed to "pick up a lead pipe and start swinging" in the event of "trouble" at the Ford plant.

The witness, Mack Cinzori, told a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner he helped obtain signatures to a "vote of confidence" in Ford labor policies from other employees.

He said a clerk who gave him the papers told him "all those who were satisfied with working conditions and pay were to sign and those who weren't satisfied I was to take their badge number and give it to the foreman."

Some discharged Ford workers have testified they were dismissed after they refused to sign the "vote of confidence." Mr. Cinzori's testimony before the N. L. R. B. hearing on a complaint charging the Ford company with unfair labor practices, including dismissal of workers for union activity, was the first by a present employee of the company. He said that until he mounted the witness stand no Ford official or foreman knew he was a U. A. W. member.

Homer W. King, former electrical maintenance man at the Ford Rouge plan who said he was discharged June 14, told the trial examiner Ford foremen supervised solicitation of memberships in the Ford Brotherhood of America, Inc., an independent union, early in June.

Mr. King said he saw foremen passing down aisles, stopping men at work, signing them up and collecting a 50-cent initiation fee. He said the signed cards and the money were taken to the department superintendent's desk and put into a box.

"I heard at least eight out of every 10 men complaining about company unions," he added. Mr. King said some foremen objected because they had to advance the 50-cent initiation fee to workmen who didn't have the money.

Two discharged employees testified union activities were mentioned by a man named Brown in the employment office when they were dismissed.

Hosiery Workers Get Pay Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—The hosiery industry yesterday was signatory to an agreement to add to the pay rolls of 45 mills in the New York and New Jersey area $5,000,000 in wage increases that will affect 30,000 workers. The pay rise, which averages 12½ per cent, will go into effect on Aug. 1, and will have indirect effect upon the whole industry, it was said.

Strikes, lockouts, picketing and other interruptions of production are forbidden by the agreement. The parties to the negotiations, which have been under way since June 2, are the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers, Inc., and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. There has been collective bargaining in this industry since 1928, with Dr. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania impartial chairman for its labor relations.

A joint statement issued by the manufacturers and union stated that the agreement, which will cover directly 63 per cent of the industry, employing 55,000 of the nation's 85,000 full-fashioned hosiery workers, marked establishment of a "high standard of wages and conditions of employment substantially throughout the northern section of the industry."

Simultaneously, millinery manufacturers in this section today began operation under a voluntary fair trade code set up through the millinery stabilization commission. Penalties for violations of the trade practices, rules and regulations promulgated, it was said, would be either a fine or the loss of the right to use the commission's label which carries with it the refusal of labor to work in factories so penalized.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia hailed the commission's solution of the industry's problems, remarking in particular on the far-reaching nature of the new trade practice rules.

The commission foresees no retail price rise as a result of the operation of the code, finding an adequate spread between the wholesale and retail millinery prices to obviate this necessity.

Coahuila Governor Acts to Ban Train Sales of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALTILLO, Coahuila, Mex.—Besides following the program that all governors of Mexican states have been asked to pursue with regard to the selling of intoxicating liquors—that is, instructing all municipal governments to issue no new licenses for saloons, and to refuse to renew those which expire, as well as constantly and gradually cutting down production of alcohol, and its sale in shops, by taxes—the governor of the state of Coahuila has acted to stop the sale of alcoholic beverages on all trains passing through his state.

The main line of the National Railways of Mexico, which was recently expropriated and which runs between Laredo, Texas, and Mexico City, passes through Coahuila for many miles, stopping also at the capital of the state, Saltillo.

The expropriation of the railways by the Federal Government, which is stanchly against the spread of sales of alcohol and is determined to entirely prohibit intoxicating liquors in Mexico within 10 years, will undoubtedly facilitate the action asked by the governor of Coahuila. He claims that venders from passing trains have sold intoxicants to villagers along the train route, undoing the good effects of strict prohibition which had until recently been enforced in country towns.

C. I. O. Claims Shift Of Alcoa Workers After Strike Fails

ALCOA, Tenn., July 17 (AP)—The C. I. O. today claimed to have won the Aluminum Workers of America union local from the American Federation of Labor in an aftermath of a recent unsuccessful strike at an Alcoa plant of the Aluminum Company of America.

George Hobaugh and Nick Zomarich, C. I. O. organizers from New Kensington, Penna., said 700 members of the local attended a reorganization meeting at Marysville, Tenn., last night and voted to withdraw from the A. F. of L. and join the C. I. O.

Fred Wetmore, who resigned as the union president after conclusion of the strike last week, was named head of the new group. Mr. Hobaugh said no decision on renewal of the strike would be made pending conferences with other C. I. O. aluminum union officials.

Mr. Wetmore called the strike at the Alcoa fabricating mill on May 18, demanding a wage increase from 45 to 60 cents an hour, to give the men virtual parity with workers in the company's northern plants. About 3000 men were kept idle until last week when the company reopened the mill.

A. F. of L. officials then intervened and the strike was terminated with no wage changes being made and Mr. Wetmore resigned "for the good of the union."

Professionalism In Pickets' Ranks Revealed in Court

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Picketing has become a profession, it developed in Jefferson Market Court today, with pay ranging from 50 cents to a dollar an hour.

The only drawback, as a pioneer in the field explained it, is that the professional picket is apt to be kicked if he pickets the wrong place.

Meyer Rosenbaum, appeared before Magistrate Henry H. Curran with a charge a barber shop owner had thus mistreated him. Magistrate Curran exhibited interest when Mr. Rosenbaum gave his occupation as "professional picket."

"Are you," asked the magistrate, "a member of the pickets' union?"

"There isn't any pickets' union," Mr. Rosenbaum replied. "A friend of mine tried to start one some months ago—"

"But there are too many scab pickets from the unions crowding you professionals out of work," finished the magistrate.

"Yes, your honor."

"Well," said the magistrate, "why didn't you and your friend picket picket lines and accuse them of being unfair to union pickets?"

"We never thought of that," said Mr. Rosenbaum.

Under further questioning, the witness said he went into the picketing business about seven months ago when he lost his job in a laundry.

Tuesday, he said, he was sent to picket a barber shop on Broadway. But as it turned out, there was no strike there and he was kicked.

Magistrate Curran dismissed the charge.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Sometimes the Best Way of All Is to Keep Still

Not Easy, Confesses a Mother, But Child May Need To Grow by Experience and in His Own Time

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Editor:

The hardest lesson I ever had to learn, as a mother, was to keep still.

Many years ago I attended a Parent Teacher study group meeting and there I heard a mother, whom I considered most successful, tell how she had learned this same lesson. She gave one illustration. One of her boys decided at the beginning of the summer vacation that it was a mighty poor family who couldn't afford one "gentleman." Of course, he didn't put it in so many words, but he made no effort to get a job, although the family exchequer could afford no such luxury. She waited patiently a day or so, then had a talk with him, suggesting that he apply where he had worked before, and repeating, what he already knew, that he ought to be working.

Then she kept still.

She admitted that the next two weeks were certainly difficult for her, but she asked no questions at all. At the end of that time the boy came in and announced, "I won't be home to lunch, got a job at the store." Then he added "I'll bet you're relieved. But I'll have to hand it to you, Mom, you've got what it takes when it comes to letting me work things out for myself."

Ever since that time I have tried to apply that philosophy to my own two sons, although like that other mother I find it hard to do. I am one of those efficient people who really should have been a foreman in a factory, but life has given me the job (and believe me I like it) of mothering two boys and a good husband. Now it isn't always in the line of work that I have to discipline myself, but it may be in the spending of money, in leisure time pursuits, in not being too curious about the girl friend, in not expressing fear, or in a hundred other things.

If my husband chooses to water the lawn by hand instead of using one of the numerous contrivances we own for doing that same thing, that is really not my problem, but it took me a long time to see that, and meanwhile I made myself generally obnoxious.

If I make a definite bargain with one of the boys that he is to be paid a certain sum of money for doing a job, provided it is completed on time, then it is not my place to nag at him. This system worked with the older son, and in order to collect he learned to complete his work, and there was no friction. Will the young son give the same response? So far I can't say, as his is a different disposition, and I have seen him forfeit his pay rather than finish his work if he wasn't in the "mood."

How I have yearned to exhort him, or to coax, but I have kept still. Some day he will be working in a position where he will be required to do certain things or else—and his boss will spend no time in pleading with him to finish his work. Technically I am the "boss" now, and hard as it is on me I must play the role in a business-like manner. As the value of money begins to impress him, I notice he is allowing his "moods" to interfere less and less.

One little word I have tried to hold on to. It is LET. And by this I do not mean a laissez-faire policy. But I do mean that once having given instructions, or laid down a set of rules, or having talked frankly about any situation, then it is my part not to nag. Those are the times that I need to realize that maybe my work isn't up to par, or that I need to recall that at such an age I was probably doing much less than I now require of the boys.

Last week I let our younger boy view the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone from all angles. He really used good judgment and took no undue risk, yet I found it hard not to say, "Now, son, do be careful!" As we left there I asked, "Have you any little compliment for me?" And recalling other trips he replied, "Yep, Mom, I'll say you've improved!"

That is a compliment any mother likes to hear, and some day I hope to merit it along every line.

(Mrs.) J. E. C.

* * *

Decennial Greetings

Hawaii

Dear Editor:

Hiding among a batch of old letters I came across two clippings from The Christian Science Monitor, one of July 19, 1927, and the other Sept. 27 of the same year, which reminded me that it is 10 years since the "grown-up mail bag" started and my letters appeared in the Parent Column of those dates.

Because I have been silent since then, you may think I have lost interest in that particular activity of the Monitor. I write this to assure you all that I have read this column with unabated interest since its advent into the world of literature.

The answers to my letter at that time developed into warm friendships with the writers of perhaps 20 of the many replies I received. Five of them I have had the pleasure of meeting in person, three in England, one in New York, and one in San Francisco. Others, scattered over the U. S. A., Australia, and New Zealand, are still my regular correspondents. This is the visible fruitage of one letter in our beloved international newspaper, but I wish I had space to tell you what these letters meant to some of those who were far away from human contact, on desert island or lonely farm.

Our Parent Column reaches out to "grown-up children" all over the world diffusing sunshine in many homes. I know, because I have their written words to prove what a blessing this mail bag brought into some of these seemingly lonely lives.

Thank you for your share in this humane column and I send greetings for its decennial!.

(Mrs.) M. I. B.

* * *

'Be-a-Good-Pal' Group

New York

Dear Editor:

Because I have received so much joy and inspiration from the splendid articles which are contributed by parents and teachers, I feel that I should like to add my contribution in the hope that it might prove to be of help to some who read it.

Recently I received an appointment as drama coach in a community center which is located in a crowded and poverty-stricken section of a large city.

The following plan was enlisted and found to be a very happy one: this was to organize among other activities a "Be-a-Good-Pal" group. The requirements for membership consisted of doing one good deed a day and writing it down to be read at the club meetings.

The plan enlisted the interest of the children, and in less than half an hour the writer was grateful to have an active group of earnest members who up to that time were conducting themselves in an anything but helpful manner to those who were striving to keep them in order.

One child told that she had done two good deeds that day; she had run an errand for her aunt and had also minded her aunt's children; another child told that she had run errands for her mother and on going to the park had been kind to a poor bird which had fallen from a tree; another child told how she had scrubbed the floor for her mother; another that she had gone on an errand for her teacher. We made up a list of these good deeds and presented it to the directress of the center, who was most grateful for this evidence of progress in helping the children to realize a higher sense of values.

Another activity which enlisted the children's help was the organization of an amateur hour, the condition of membership being based on absolute quiet, such as is required in any broadcasting studio. This made it possible to prepare recitations and songs by the children whereas the usual din they made had rendered such work out of the question.

(Miss) F. N.

* * *

We hope that in the Be-a-Good-Pal Club the members wrote down and handed in their "good deeds" unsigned instead of signed. The temptation to make up good deeds to tell and to bask a bit in the personal glory is often too great when each child tells what he does. How about having them for their oral "reports" bring in good deeds they have seen others do? And someone of course can read aloud the written ones with everyone realizing how much better it is to have no names given.—Editor.

© Fox Photos, London

The Littlest Ones Are Taught First of All to Look After Themselves

The modern school has found after experimentation that children learn to read and write more quickly if they are orientated first to one another and to school ways. Carefully the foundations are laid for more formal academic work. With good teaching, little children are learning to count, to recognise letters and words, and to set them down as labels and announcements before they even think of themselves as learning the "Three R's." By the time they are having real lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic, they are eager to have them.

The children shown here are among the 230 younger pupils at the Michael Hall School, Streatham, London, having a "washday" of taking care of handkerchiefs, dusters and soft toys. They work and play together, and while doing so get used to more formal school ways.

Transportation Discussed

The Explorers' High School Studies Road Problems

Americanizing Young Americans—3

By Mary Rooker Nash

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In common with other expeditions of exploration, the Explorers' High School had to turn its attention to transport, equipment, and supplies. It was one thing to decide that the best way to re-Americanize two young Americans who had been for three years away from their own land was to give them the opportunity of seeing all parts of it at first-hand. It was another to arrange that this be done without disturbing the work of the traveling-for-the-Foundation Pater, and with comfort and convenience, so far as was possible, for all.

A new Dalton car with much storage space in the back, and especially arranged so that, at a pinch (literally), the back of the back seat might be removed and used to help make a bed, provided transport. Each member of the family was placed in solitary confinement with all his or her belongings and one strong and waterproof suitcase. The remainders went into baggage to be expressed. These people fresh from Peiping with its small precipitation begrudged the space necessary for raincoats and galoshes—until they started.

A City Really Studied

So, after several days of wandering around the hills and vales of old San Francisco, watching the waterfront and imagining the valiant boats which a century before had put in after their long voyages around the Cape, hunting and finding many places reminiscent of settlers of the past, reading about that past, and studying the variety and the commerce and industry of the present, the caravan started for the north. The first stage was the ferrying across the bay, with the constantly changing views of the city, of Berkeley and the University, or the islands, of the shipping, and especially of the new bridge which was soon to make ferrying a choice, not a necessity.

North on the level, and then among bare-looking brown foothills, which reminded the "School" of the old worn foothills of the Western Hills near Peiping, except that these had more of the oddly wind-distorted trees on the crests or in thin clumps here and there. And dispersed along the highway were the little cities and towns that looked so gay and clean and lived-in, with their homes and gardens. Not all were so lovely as Santa Rosa, but the others had never been the home of Luther Burbank. As they drove on northward, they all talked about Burbank and his work, and how the most insensitive should be able to "feel things growing" in this fertile, climate-blessed country.

Botany and Geography de Luxe

Those who talk of the restfulness of green should come back to our Pacific Northwest after spending years in an arid country. The "High School" looked at trees, smelled trees, stopped the car and walked among them and felt them and tasted the resinous sap. They felt they could never have enough of the green and quiet dignity of the redwood groves nor of the heavy woods and underbrush growing down to the very edges, and often leaning over the clear and tumbling streams. They were exhilarated by the freshness and the tingle of the forest and mountain air. Then suddenly spoke the Girl, "Boy, do you realise we have been studying botany and physical geography and natural resources? When we went through that lumber mill we were studying local industries. What a life!" That night they read aloud stories about Paul Bunyan and his lumber camp.

It was well they d'd, for it helped them through some stiff hours the next day. They had, in the morning, looked at Eureka, Calif., as just another town, until they realized that, believe it or not, this was the westernmost town of mainland United States. Then they began, all unintentionally, a profound research into the difficulties of making roads through mountains. The sign, "Detour—the Sign of Progress," was gently amusing. But as they wound eastward through the Trinity Alps, along a road that was made only for temporary travel while the one feasible route was being modernized, they lessened the tedium of rough roadbed beneath (everything overhead was lovely) by telling tales of the heroic lumbering days, and imagining the infinite toil represented in the network of highways all over the country.

Without Benefit Of Robert's Rules

On other days the beauty of these close views was set off and intensified by the distant wonders of snow-capped Lassen, the attainable and stirring closeness of Shasta, the remote and intriguing heights of Hood and Rainier, the tremendous views from the rim of Crater Lake, the serene beauty of Klamath Lake, the never-ceasing charm of Rogue and American Rivers. Tumultuous debate, without benefit of Robert's Rules of Order, arose as to which would be the best place to spend the next vacation. It must be, of course, in the forest, by a trout stream, near a lake, with a snow-capped mountain in the not-too-distant distance. In most parts of the globe such a list of "musts" would narrow the list of possibilities to the near-vanishing point. But not in this great Northwest of our America. There were numerous desirable places which could boast of all these requirements.

The discussion continued all the way into Portland, through the gentle fields of central Oregon, past the seats of the Agricultural College and the University and the State Capital. The "Faculty" looked with longing on the mountains of the Coast Range and pointed out to the "Student Body" the distant form of Mary's Peak, the first mountain she had ever climbed on foot.

"Shall we," said the Pater, "live here when we retire?" "Anyway," said the Boy, "I'd like to live in California or Oregon right now, before we retire."

Next Saturday the Explorers' High School will share with us its "school journey" to two great western cities—Portland and Seattle.

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

V

Nature's Lessons Easy

It's not hard for them to learn nature's lessons. With only a bit of directing they get it, for it's a part of their daily lives. They know and love the flowers about them. They know some of them scientifically too. They learn the poppy family for they've caught the petals pushing the calyx off. They've hunted the fallen "brownie caps" and brought them to me in glee. They've counted the petals and found them twice the number of sepals and they've found the pods and shaken the "pepper" from the "pepper boxes."

They know the pea family with standard and wings and keel, in which keel there are "ten sailors and a captain."

They easily learn the mustard and the sage for they are unmistakable. Nothing is forced upon them, they learn through interest.

A test in plant naming was given our class of young women who were in training at Broadoaks School, for teachers. The next morning the primary children saw the plants numbered and pinned up about the tennis court and begged for "zamination." They danced from plant to plant writing the names to the numbers. They had to come to me for spelling but otherwise did work that compared favorably with the grown-ups and considered "zamination" an altogether delightful thing. May they never be disillusioned!

"MISS IMELDA"

Improving Each Shining Hour

The Child's Play During Summer Holidays Can Keep Him Alert and Busy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Summer holidays can provide children with plenty of opportunities for enlarging their interests, and keeping their attitude toward work wholesome and desirable. Careful planning by both parent and teacher may result in more profitable and pleasurable summer months for both parents and children.

Many parents we know visit the school during the closing weeks in June to determine with the teacher some of the better books for the children to read and enjoy during the vacation period. A far-seeing librarian and teacher can see that this choice of books may be sure to give the children not only enjoyment but at the same time much information to help with the cultivation of their special hobbies, with their gardening, care of their pets, organizing their sports, and the like.

We know a school where both the principal and the teachers direct a good bit of attention during the last weeks of school to putting children aware of the opportunities that lie before them for the enrichment of the vacation months. Striking vacation bulletins registering long lists of things to do are posted in the halls and classrooms.

Librarian On the Job

Both the school and the public library offer all sorts of stimulating and interesting experiences through books. The teacher enlightens the librarian as to the reading habits of certain individual children, as to their various interests, tastes and hobbies. A chart giving information concerning certain children who are likely to go to the library during the summer, is made out by the classroom teacher and left with the librarian in late June. It greatly serves the librarian in exposing certain books to the children, in increasing their range of reading interests, in continuing those reading habits that have already been started in the classroom. It also helps the librarian in selecting books suited to each individual stage of development.

In a recent visit to the school in question, we found assembly programs devoted to "What Can I Do This Summer?" We found dramatizations and puppet shows based on vacation interests. We found charts and announcements of all kinds outlining opportunities open. We found the children themselves making out their own individual lists of "Things to Do in Vacation Time." The following list taken from a fifth grade boy's desk shows the variety of activities which were not only open for him to do but were entirely appreciated by him.

A Few Suggestions

1. A list of books to read including stories of adventure, fun, hero tales, animal stories, aviation stories, directions for making things.
2. Keeping a summer vacation diary.
3. Birds and flowers to study.
4. Finding out how to best care for pets.
5. Keeping a scrapbook of newspaper clippings about noted men and women.
6. Making booklets of drawings illustrating interesting scenes or characters in books.
7. Listing the best radio and movie programs.
8. Keeping a list of excursions or interesting experiences.
9. Making collections of spatterprints of leaves or ferns with notes.
10. Listing stories of famous American inventors or musicians with their inventions or compositions.
11. Keeping a card file of interesting books or stories read with a report of each.
12. Constructing miniature airplanes and boats of various countries.
13. Collecting clippings and pictures of the interests and activities of foreign countries.
14. Keeping a list of birds and flowers with illustrations and notes on each.

Poetry To Puzzles

15. Making a book of favorite poems.
16. Reading for the entertainment of others.
17. Preparing book reports for the fall program.
18. Making a record of a dirigible or a clipper ship.
19. Collecting souvenirs and making reports on them.
20. Making pictures of favorite characters found in magazines and books.
21. Visiting shops and stores of interest.
22. Spending a day in the parks or museum.
23. Making a summer work book in which children draw or paste pictures of things they have made, things they have found, things they have learned to do.
24. Planning for a Book Club.
25. Mounting flower specimens with labels and classifications.
26. Making of simple furniture and toys from orange crates.
27. Entertaining members of family and friends.
28. Solving puzzles and riddles in newspapers and magazines.
29. Reading to understand the life and customs in other parts of the world.

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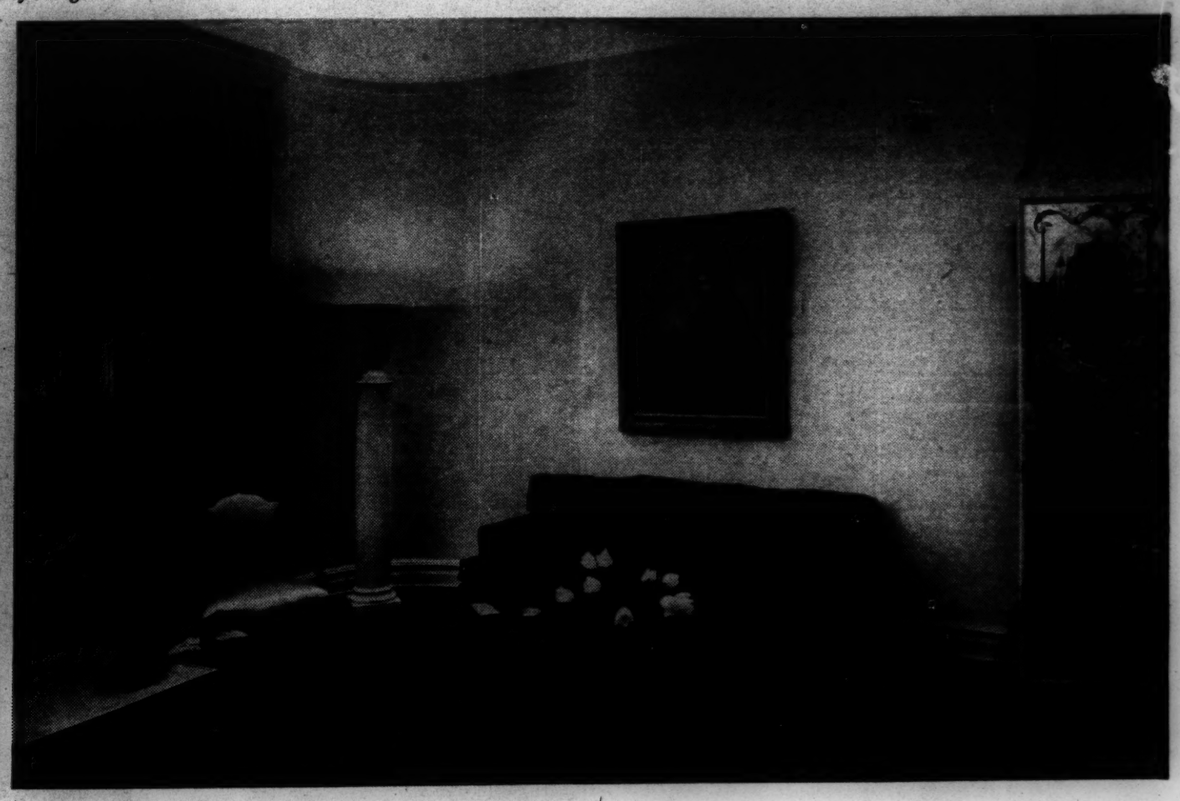
A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts



Samuel H. Gottscho Photo. Courtesy Decorators Picture Gallery

The final showing of the season by the Decorators Picture Gallery in New York a few weeks ago, set forth additional experiments in making one or more important pictures the starting point of each decorating scheme. Of the four interiors, we show the penthouse living room by James Pendleton, Inc. Two water colors by John Singer Sargent dominated one end of the room, which had ceilings and walls of soft yellow, and a gray carpet. Below the paintings stand a white lacquer cabinet and Louis XV chairs in Venetian red. The cabinet at right is in red lacquer. An oil by Mary Cassatt has the opposite wall to itself. The colors in this canvas are brunette flesh tones and smoky blacks and grays of the clothing which seem to have but a distant effect on the colors of the furnishing. The sofa is covered in violet wool material, and here again red lacquer is found—on the low sofa table and in the chair frame. Yellow appears in the satin of the chair upholstery and the window curtains and draperies. Indirect lighting comes from bulbs set in white plaster urns supported by columns, and from a bracket over the cabinet.

What Role May Pictures Play?

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York.

The purpose of model rooms, for which there is now a great vogue, is to offer suggestions, perhaps to establish some theory, in respect to interior design, which will be valuable to professionals and amateurs. In the series of rooms shown at the Decorators' Picture Gallery, 554 Madison Avenue, the chief lesson inculcated was how to use pictures. This has been the theme of the three preceding exhibitions at this gallery, and in all of them the manner in which the idea has been developed has seemed at first obscure.

In no case have the pictures set directly the color key for the apartment, nor determined its period style, nor established its mood. For instance, the penthouse living room, by James Pendleton, Inc., chosen for illustration on this page, was dominated by three paintings. One is a handsome portrait by Mary Cassatt. The brunette lady wears smoky blacks and grays, and carries a cylindrical reticule with a pale yellow stripe. The other paintings are two very fine water colors by John Singer Sargent, which employ the tones of sunny southern landscapes, his subjects being the Etruscan countryside. There was no relationship between the portrait done in oils and the Tuscan campagna brushed on paper, except the great virtuosity of each artist. What intimacy, then, did the room establish with these individualized features? What harmonizing atmosphere has it created in order to gather them into a schematic unity? We cannot answer the question.

Paintings Viewed Anew

The actual motive, as we understand it, is a swingback to the old-time idea that an important picture is an independent entity that is superior, not subservient, to a decorative layout. Naturalistic paintings have fallen, for the present, into a certain disfavor, while abstractions have greatly interested the public. There has developed the practice of treating paintings like textiles—that is, as pattern, color and texture. An accepted current mode, we have used them in our houses to set color keys, to stress linear movements, to create textural interest. This is very different from treating them as independent works of art, for which the rooms are reverent settings.

As I understand it, the Decorators' Picture Gallery aims at restoring works of art to a position they once held, without sacrificing those valuable aesthetic discoveries made at the dawn of the interior decorators' epoch, in respect to economy of effect. Previous to that fortunate era, we had walls completely covered with pictures and rooms bristling with bric-a-brac, so that value was completely submerged in quantity, and dignity was lost in the shuffle for elbow room. The Decorators' Picture Gallery, on the contrary, accorded an entire wall to the Cassatt portrait and another to the two Sargent water colors. Spaces were kept open, surfaces almost bare, so that fine paintings can tell their story. This, we believe, is the idea behind these exhibitions; the idea of giving pictures an opportunity to dominate.

Rockwell Kents in the Library

The library designed by Virginia Connor for Bello, Inc., featured two of Rockwell Kent's distinguished Greenland landscapes, lent by the artist. They were dramatically sunk, frameless, into the curved walls; one was over the fireplace, the other opposite, over a sofa. Thus they affected us like views; illusions of experience.

These gently serpentine walls were immensely interesting architecturally, and also in color and texture. They were painted a tanned amethyst, and had a flat, chalky surface. A beige carpet in astrakhan weave covered the floor, and because structure is so dominant in this room, was a fine piece of logic to run a heavy rope around the baseboard, as if to underscore the firmness of the foundations. The draperies of off-white chenille were also given structural feeling by columnar box pleats; and the windows, instead of being recessed, were, to coin a word, ex-cessed. That is, they protruded between two columns finished identically with the walls.

Four Paintings and a Bedroom

Bertha Schaefer used four paintings in her bedroom. On one wall hung a portrait by Mary Cassatt, of a young and dainty maiden, with blonde coloring. Two small full-length figures were by Barnard Lintott, "Pagliacci" and "Meditating"; "Smokes" was by Louis Bouche.

Again we find an architectural scheme composed of walls with rounded corners. A niche adds an interesting angle and sets off the bed. The apricot color of this niche contrasts with the blue-grey walls.

The crimson tone was so worked into the blue and apricot as to resolve into a lively harmony. The mood of the room is gay and sophisticated, and therein expresses the mood of the Lintott figures. Its daintiness relates it perhaps also to the exquisite Cassatt maiden.

Six Paintings Featured Spring

Gaiety ran riot in the morning room, by Ruby Ross Wood, Inc. Six paintings filled it with the joyousness of effulgent spring. These are Eugene Speicher's "Spring Bouquet," Waldo Pierce's "Beach at Hamamet," Doris Lee's "Maytime," John Kane's "Beachwood Boulevard," Howard Rothchild's "Remembrance of Things Past," and Louis Bouche's "Sentinels" (lent by the C. W. Krauchaar Gallery).

Widely striped pink and white wall paper was the background for many mirrored surfaces and some lustrous brass. Molded plaster by Paul Snow Tilden of the Sue Williams Studio was a distinguished feature of the decoration. It formed the ornate mantelpiece, a curtain valance, tables and a lamp. The lamp wears an amusing petticoat shade, quite full and floppy, made of white horse hair and braid, and unstiffened. This is the room whose mood was most completely integrated with its pictures. It was modern, gay, bold in color, experimental.

Auction Prices for Old Blue

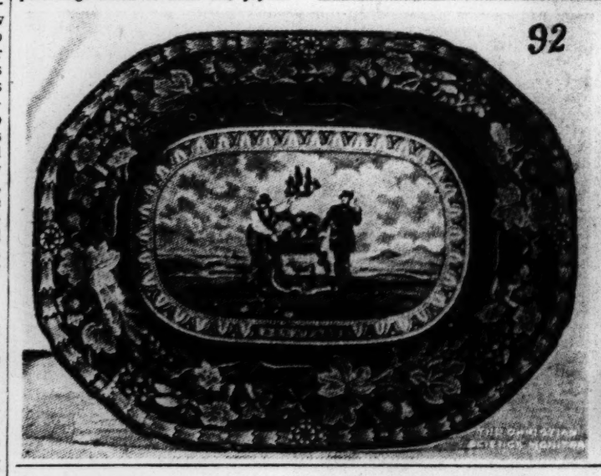
Fourth Installment

In the February sale of this ware, at the American Art Anderson Galleries, New York, the highest prices were brought by two platters which are pictured here, Nos. 93 and 94, respectively, the Arms of New Jersey and the Arms of Pennsylvania. In fact, similar platters relating to North Carolina and Delaware, Nos. 91 and 92, while selling far below these two, leaders, were still well above the bids for most other items in the sale.

Why platters of two adjoining states should be valued so much higher than those of two others can be explained only on the basis of rarity. All four are by the same maker and the quality of the printing and the color seem to be equally good, while the broad border designs are almost identical. Perhaps the explanation of these high figures is after all a very simple one—that there are more people looking for platters of their own states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, than there are in North Carolina and Delaware. If anyone has a better theory, we should be pleased to hear of it.

91

93



92

94

This Staffordshire ware in deep blue is unquestionably the richest and most attractive of all the types and colors produced by transfer printing. As first brought out in the late 1750's, it was very crude, but was rapidly improved as its technique became perfected and artists of ability were engaged in the necessary designing and engraving.

The process is so simple in its essentials that it was widely practiced, at first by the printing of simple designs in black or green, which were touched up in other colors by the brush. Then the printing in black gained in refinement, while blue was found to be the most effective ink to use, because of the pleasing tones which came in the gradations between the solid color and the lighter tints.

This process starts with the engraving of the design on a flat sheet of copper. Then to make the desired impression this engraved plate is given a very heavy coat of ink which fills all the marks of the engraver's tools. The ink is then carefully wiped from the surface of the plate, but remains in every least scratch which the engraver has made upon it.

A sheet of very thin but strong paper is now laid on the copper plate and an impression is taken under pressure. Carefully removing this inked paper, it is placed on the unglazed earthenware which it is meant to decorate, and is gently pressed against the entire surface, so that the design is completely transferred. After baking at low temperature to dry this ink, the ware is ready for the transparent glaze which protects permanently the ware and the pattern. C. G. B.

Arms of the States

88 Arms of Rhode Island $20.00
D. 8¾ inches. T. Mayer
Plate in dark blue with impressed mark. Good condition.

89 Arms of New York 37.50
D. 10 inches. T. Mayer
Plate in dark and medium blue with impressed mark.

90 Arms of Georgia 155.00
L. 11¾ inches. T. Mayer
Small platter in dark and medium blue; flower and foliage border and impressed mark.

91 Arms of North Carolina 230.00
L. 14½ inches. T. Mayer
Platter in dark blue with impressed mark. Rich color and fine quality. Rare.

92 Arms of Delaware 225.00
L. 17 inches. T. Mayer
Platter in dark blue with impressed mark. Rich color and good condition. Extremely rare.

93 Arms of New Jersey 800.00
L. 19 inches. T. Mayer.
Platter in dark blue with impressed mark. Fine condition and very rare.

94 Arms of Pennsylvania 1600.00
L. 20¾ inches. T. Mayer
Platter in dark blue. Fine condition and color and very rare.

Architects Look at Your House

By Hugh Stubbins and Marc Peter

Third of Twelve Saturday Articles to Appear Weekly on This Page

All people seek sunlight for cheer and relaxation, and our modern urban habits and our working conditions have intensified this desire. To answer the wish for sun by means of large windows, concentrated in wide openings, properly opening toward the south and easily operated, is an architectural solution within reach of the majority.

In other words, starting with a functional desire or need we translate it into an architectural shape, a window; or better still, a portion of a wall that is transparent. Since mechanically, structurally and economically, the opening and the glass can now be made as large as is wished, the location and size of this particular window, or transparent wall, can be determined by no other consideration than its greatest efficiency to do the job in question. For reasons that we shall explain later, this opening will probably be horizontal, though not always, and composed of a number of smaller vertical windows. Please note that this shape was not determined by a preconceived idea of style, or of traditional architecture. It has only to do with your pleasure and your comfort.

Planning From Within

In this choice of a window there is a lesson. It is an important one, that can be applied to the planning of your entire house. It derives from the same point of view adopted by our ancestors when they developed their Norman, Tudor, Georgian or Colonial architecture. It has been called "planning from within." The window grew from their need. Its shape was determined by its function, and not from its charm of exterior effect. In other words, we fitted clothes to the body, and not the body to the clothes. Surely this is a natural, normal procedure, practiced universally by mankind; and yet, because of conservatism and sentimentality, it has hardly been followed in residential building. Windows are too often still considered as openings to surround with chintz curtains, rather than dispensers of light, sun and air, that should be as efficient as your refrigerator or your vacuum cleaner in their respective capacities.

To plan from within is neither a catch phrase, an easy recipe, or a motto for salesmanship. It proceeds from the same logic that makes us buy cool clothes in June or warm suits in December. Planning from within decides the order and relative importance of the various parts of a house, arranges them according to purpose and creates appropriate shapes. It provides in a house the needs for sleeping, eating, sanitation, work and play, all subject to orientation, greatest efficiency and ease of access.

The bedroom, dining room, living rooms and the rest, depend for their shape and size on a variety of economic and personal factors, but with each there goes quality requirements that should always be met, irrespective of the size of the house.

Watch the Compass Points

Good orientation is the prime essential factor in the general plan of a house or apartment. It determines the quality of your pleasure, provides for the most convenient access to street and garden, and faces each room towards the compass points best suited to its purpose. The living room, for instance, should have a south outlook because this provides for the longest exposure to the sun the year round. The low sun of winter will then penetrate deep into the room. Since in summer it is almost vertically above the house, the sun will not heat the room unduly, and can be intercepted by means of a small overhang. The garage, on the other hand, should always be conveniently placed in regard to the street, irrespective of compass point. Regrettable as it is, good orientation has been the one essential most often ignored by speculative builders in their development.

Efficiency of the plan means suiting rooms to their purposes, determining their shapes and sizes, their windows and doors, for greatest utility and convenience. Efficiency has nothing to do with wealth of appointments. An expensive house is not necessarily efficient or easy to run, irrespective of the number of servants. Efficiency of plan bears on such aspects as ease in cleaning, simple furniture arrangements, practical location of closets and storage space, privacy from noise or from the activities of other members of your family and the like.

Inside Traffic Planning

Good circulation, is what the word implies, ease of going about the house without undue effort or intrusion on others; an adequate number of floors, determined by the needs of the inmates of the house and not by exterior considerations such as the pitch of the roof, or the number of dormer windows. Good circulation determines the location of rooms in relationship to each other.

To plan from within, is characteristic of Modern Architecture. It is functional planning and creates shapes that are beautiful and satisfactory because they are normal, reasonable and easily understood. Interiors thus gain in sense of space and freedom, in more interesting contrasts between walls and windows, and colors in furnishings will become more artistic and more effective.

By relying more on the texture of building materials and on the play of the exterior light and shadows, your house will also be more vigorous and more expressive of your own personality. But, mind you, such beauty is not the automatic result of functional planning, it requires training, imagination and ability. It is a job, the architect's job.

Facing the house so that its rooms will benefit fully from the sunlight; providing it with windows so placed as to suit best the use of each room and the pleasure and convenience of those who dwell within—these are some of the modern essentials which are embodied in this house, designed by Royal Barry Wills and Hugh Stubbins, Associate.

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Opening Davis Cup Contests Divided—Bees Have Won 14 Out of Last 20 Contests

Von Cramm And Don Budge Win Singles Tests

BULLETIN

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 17 (AP)—Don Budge gave the United States an even break in the opening singles matches of the Davis Cup interzone finals with Germany today, trouncing Heinrich Henkel, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

WIMBLEDON, Eng. July 17 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany's blond tennis master, crushed Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, in the opening singles match of the Davis Cup interzone finals between the United States and Germany today.

The Teuton Baron's easy triumph sent Germany away to a 1—0 lead with one more singles match, between America's red-headed Don Budge and Germany's Heinrich Henkel, to be played today. The doubles will follow on Monday and the final two singles matches Tuesday.

The series' winner will gain the right to play the cup-holding British at Wimbledon next week.

Among the spectators as Budge and Henkel took the courts for the second match was the famous French ace, Suzanne Lenglen, who won Wimbledon's singles title five times in a row from 1919 to 1923 inclusive.

Budge polished off the opening set at 6—2 by winning the deuced eighth game against Henkel's service.

Point Score, First Set

Budge	434	442	46	—31—6
Henkel	052	214	24	—20—2

Point Score, Second Set

Budge	7	2	4	5	4	4	4—30—6
Henkel	5	4	1	3	2	2	2—19—1

Stroke analysis of the Von Cramm-Grant match:

First Set

	A	P	N	O	D	F
Von Cramm	1	11	11	7	2	
Grant	0	4	10	9	0	

Second Set

	A	P	N	O	D	F
Von Cramm	0	17	9	9	0	
Grant	0	8	9	7	1	

Third Set

	A	P	N	O	D	F
Von Cramm	2	14	6	12	0	
Grant	0	7	7	7	3	

Point score of the Grant-Von Cramm match:

First Set

Von Cramm	444	414	414	—30—6
Grant	261	242	142	—24—3

Second Set

Von Cramm	342	444	414	4—34—6
Grant	514	061	142	2—26—4

Third Set

Von Cramm	158	412	84	—30—6
Grant	436	144	32	—27—3

Vineyard Haven Crew Captures Wales Trophy

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 17 (AP)—The Vineyard Haven (Mass.) Yacht Club won permanent possession of the Prince of Wales trophy for international junior yacht racing by defeating the Bedford, N. S., crew in the final races of the series here yesterday.

Sailing through "soupy" weather, the Vineyard Haven crew of Kingman Brewster and Edward A. Robie brought the cup to their club for the third time in four years. It was the second time in three years Brewster had skippered a winning yacht while Robie has been aboard all three victorious craft.

Orrin Archibald and William Hagen, the Bedford sailors, gave a good performance as the only Canadian crew ever to reach the finals but were beaten in three straight races by the more experienced Americans.

The Cohasset, Mass., entry won the consolation race, in which all the contenders except the two finalists competed.

Title to Anita Lizana

PEEBLES, Scotland, July 17 (AP)—Anita Lizana, Chile's ranking woman tennis player, today won the Scottish women's title for the third successive year, defeating Mrs. A. Robertsom, 6—1, 6—1, in the final round.

Veteran Qualifies

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 (AP)—A chauffeur, a landscape gardener, an automobile mechanic and a former city and state public links champion qualified yesterday to represent the Philadelphia district in the national public links golf tournament in California. George Bradley, 52-year-old former state public links champion, snared the qualifying medal honors with 74—71 for a total of 145. Mike Surmiak, with 149, Joe Greene, 146, and Johnny Dolan, 150, were the three other qualifiers.

Jean Bauer Wins Cup

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 16 (AP)—Jean Bauer defeated Helen Waterhouse, 4 and 3, in an all-Providence, 18-hole final today to win the Shenecossett invitation tournament and the Griswold Cup for the second straight year and for the third time in four years. Miss Bauer won about as she pleased from her home-town rival, to whom she bowed in the finals of the Rhode Island championship two weeks ago.

Frick Fines Dodger Pilot

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Burleigh Grimes, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, was fined $50 and suspended for three days by Ford C. Frick, president of the National League, today for using "inexcusable language" in a dispute with Umpire Charles Parker in yesterday's Brooklyn-Cincinnati game in Brooklyn.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	50	27	.570
Toledo	49	27	.570
Minneapolis	49	38	.563
Indianapolis	42	40	.513
Kansas City	41	41	.500
Milwaukee	41	42	.494
St. Paul	34	51	.400
Louisville	32	51	.385

Results July 16

Kansas City 2, Milwaukee 0.
Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 1.
Only games played.

Di Maggio Hits Hard as Fette Wins Eleventh

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With a grand record of 14 victories in their last 20 starts, and a two-to-one edge in their series with the Chicago Cubs, the Bees today had much over which to be thankful. In climbing out of the National League cellar to a position only 7½ games away from the first divison, they have compiled the most surprising winning streak of the season.

But this morning even that glamorous march took a back seat in the camp of the Bees. At the Beehive, the chief topic of discussion was the sudden awakening at the plate of Vince Di Maggio, who came into the National League as Joe's brother, but who seems destined to carve his own personal nitch in this baseball business.

Helped Fette

If there ever was any question as to the young Pacific Coast League graduate's claim on center field, all doubt must have vanished yesterday as the Bees took the third and final game of their Cub series, 6 to 1, in which Lou Fette, the rookie sensation, allowed only three hits.

For the first time this season, Di Maggio hit the ball hard each time he stepped to the plate. In the first inning, with two out, Vince singled sharply to right-center field and by stretching his long legs, made second base when Demaree momentarily fumbled. A minute later the Italian boy slid over the plate on Tony Cuccinello's single to center.

When Di Maggio strolled to the plate swinging three bats in the fourth, Fette was dueling toe to toe with Bill Lee, the Cubs' ace. But Vince promptly took charge of the situation by smashing a triple to deep right-center and later broke the tie when Gene Moore hit cleanly to right. The three-bagger almost went out of sight in the air and dropped 10 feet from the fence.

Eighth Homer

And that wasn't all. "Di Mag" hit a long ball in the fifth which would have bounced against the fence at Fenway Park, but which Galan gathered in in front of the Beehive bleachers. In the eighth, however, with Rabbit Warstler hopping up and down on first base, Vince stepped into one of Lee's two-and-nothing pitches and rode it over the 394-foot mark at the bend in the left-center field sun seats. It was his eighth homer of the year.

This Di Maggio batting exhibition of three hits in four tries, for eight bases, is a personal tribute to McKechnie. Bill, the manager, has studied and worked with Vince since the early days of spring training at St. Petersburg, and studied and worked some more. Even before yesterday's game, in the process of hitting practice, "Mac" was yelling suggestions from the dugout. Among his pleas was a proposal for Vince to stop waving the bat over his shoulder while waiting for the pitch. It must have been a good idea, for the old habit of bat waving was conspicuous by its absence after the game started.

Of course, a few will argue that a batting slump of the proportions that has followed Di Maggio since his arrival in the league, cannot be broken in a single afternoon. However, the young Italian was looking at high grade pitching yesterday. Bill Lee is respected as one of the game's best. But Di Mag made him look like a "cousin." At no other time this year has he met balls with such power. Such hitting should restore that old confidence, lack of which is probably the outstanding reason why ball players fall into slumps.

Good Fielder

Di Maggio has been a big league fielder from the beginning. His arm is one of the strongest and most accurate among outfielders. If he could maintain a .300 gait at bat, the name Di Maggio would become nearly as prominent in the National League as it has in the American.

Sharing the spotlight yesterday with Vince was Fette, who wrote his eleventh victory of the year into the records by almost completely handcuffing the league-leading Cubs. Acting Manager Gabby Hartnett's rifle shot to left field in the second inning was the only clean hit off Lou. Billy Herman beat out a roller to the right of Elbie Fletcher in the second and Ripper Collins made the third hit to the right of Cuccinello in the seventh. Otherwise, the only other Bruin who reached first was Frey, a pinch hitter who walked in the ninth.

From the second inning until the seventh, Fette retired 14 batters in succession. He was aided by Al Lopez's fine catch of Galan's foul near the Chicago dugout in the third. If Lou could have kept Jurges from hitting a fly to the outfield in the second, after singles by Herman and Hartnett, he would have had his fifth shutout.

The Cincinnati Reds are in town today for a single game. A doubleheader is booked for tomorrow, erasing Monday's scheduled game. The Cardinals arrive Tuesday.

Title to Miss Harrison

RUTLAND, Vt., July 17 (AP)—Marjorie Harrison of Ausable, N. Y., and Rutland, yesterday won the Vermont women's golf crown, defeating 6 and 5 Mrs. H. B. Jones of Montpelier, runner-up in 1934. The champion coasted to an easy victory at the 13th hole after being all even at the end of the third. Miss Harrison, 18-year-old Green Mountain junior college student and one of the youngest contestants in the tournament this year, carded a 42 for the outgoing round and came home in 37.

Miss Hackney Wins

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 17 (AP)—Helen Hackney of Agawam Hunt defeated Mrs. H. R. Neilson of Philadelphia, 1 up in 18 holes, to win the women's invitation golf tournament at the Misquamicut Golf Club yesterday.

A Monument to Tennis History

By a Staff Photographer

Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Beautiful Structure Which Will House the Players in the Traditional Longwood Bowl Tournament Beginning Monday. In and Out of the Portals of This Familiar Landmark Have Passed Nearly All the Great Tennis Players of Past and Present at One Time or Another

Alice Marble Drops Out of Longwood Play

Due to a strenuous round of tournaments while in England, Alice Marble, women's national singles champion, will not be present at the Longwood Cricket Club this Monday. Miss Marble feels that a short rest, followed by practice at Long Island in anticipation of the play at Seabright, is in order. However, her appearance here the twenty-third of August in the national doubles has been assured by Mrs. George W. Wightman.

Since Miss Marble would have been seeded No. 1 as winner here last year, her withdrawal gives this distinction to Sarah Palfrey Fabyan followed by Gracyn Wheeler, Helen Pederson and Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn.

Longwood officials were busy today making the draw for the men's and women's tournaments.

Gehrig Selects An All-Star Team

DETROIT, July 17 (AP)—Lou Gehrig, without looking for an argument whether the 1937 New York Yankees excel the original "murderers row" of 1927, picked an all-star Yankee team today.

Modesty excluding first base, Gehrig chose from the Yankee personnell since he became a regular in 1925, when he replaced Wally Pipp. Here's his team:

Outfielders — Babe Ruth, Earl Combs, Joe Di Maggio; third base, Joe Dugan; shortstop, Frank Crosetti; second base, Tony Lazzeri; catcher, Bill Dickey.

Pitchers — Vernon Gomez, Red Ruffing, Waite Hoyt, Herb Pennock.

"That's my team," Gehrig said, "and I couldn't change it to strengthen it."

Cardinals Invade St. Pete in Spring

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals definitely have decided to move their spring training base in 1938 from Daytona Beach, Fla., across the state to St. Petersburg.

Daytona Beach gave the Cardinals $5000 and the gate receipts from spring exhibitions for training last winter, but the Cardinals believe they can do better in St. Petersburg, where the world's championship New York Yankees train.

The Boston Bees, however, will move from St. Petersburg and may go to Daytona Beach.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	46	29	.613
New York	47	30	.610
Pittsburgh	41	33	.554
St. Louis	41	33	.554
Boston	35	42	.455
Brooklyn	32	41	.438
Cincinnati	29	44	.397
Philadelphia	29	48	.372

Results July 16

Boston 6, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 5.
Pittsburgh 4, New York 3 (11 innings).
St. Louis 10 Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 18, Philadelphia 10.

The Sports Horizon

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
By George E. Timpson

NEW YORK, July 17—When Wilmer L. Allison Jr., makes his appearance Monday on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill, he will have as his definite aim the capture of a trophy that has carried with it for almost 50 years a standard as high or higher than any other emblem of lawn tennis.

Some 60 years ago in what was then a suburb of Boston known as Longwood, a group of enthusiastic sportsmen, including that great patron of athletics, George Wright, formed a small cricket club, and proceeded to play the game. So, when the lawn tennis founders looked around for a suitable spot in which to conduct their propaganda for the new game, the Longwood Cricket Club was found eminently suitable, and the new comers, including Richard D. Sears and Dr. James Dwight, laid out their courts and proceeded to settle down.

In those days, to reach Longwood, it was necessary to travel through the so-called Fenway, a causeway through the swamps which extended between Boston and its outlying suburbs. But as the Hub felt the need of expansion, these were gradually drained and the city began to spread over the intervening barrier. Longwood began to be a real part of Boston, and the club began to expand. This made them more hospitable, and in 1891 they opened their courts to outside players, and the first tournament for the Longwood Bowl was held.

Ed Hall First Winner

The first name to be engraved on the bowl was that of Edward L. Hall, a younger member of the Valentine G. Hall family, who was always overshadowed by his more famous brother, but was nevertheless a fine player.

It was however, the following year that the tradition of "maker of champions" first showed its head, when Frederick H. Hovey, runnerup in the all-comers championship the year before, won the Bowl tournament two years running, and then became national champion by a defeat of Robert D. Wrenn, the holder, in 1895.

Meantime still another figure of great value to the growth of tennis began to loom, as William A. Larned started the career that made him the greatest figure of the game for the next 15 years, by winning the bowl outright, in 1897, with Wrenn interrupting the procession of victories once. Then another coming champion turned up in Malcolm D. Whitman, who accomplished the hat trick by winning the next bowl in straight victories, and then going on to capture the national title each time, to take it away in 1900.

Larned Assumes Premiership

But now Larned assumed the premier position, and with one interruption—from William J. Clothier in 1902—dominated the Longwood Bowl tournament until 1910, winning Bowl after Bowl. He had plenty of opposition from others as well as Clothier, as these were the days when Holcombe Ward, Dwight F. Davis, Whitman, the Doherty brothers from England, Clothier, and Frederick B. Alexander, were at the top of their game. All of them found their way to Longwood, and when the first pair introduced the American twist service, and won the first leg on the Davis Cup, it was on Longwood turf.

Then came the great California invasion, and naturally Maurice E. McLaughlin had to have his turn at Longwood, and four years later won the trophy. Another great Californian had interrupted his career once, and William Johnston, better known as "Little Bill," took his turn, and took possession of his Bowl in 1920.

But now we reach the present trophy, which is in its seventeenth year. Three former national champions, William T. Tilden 2d, John Hope Doeg, and Allison, have two legs each, while Johnston, R. Norris Williams 2d, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., are other national winners whose names are inscribed on its sides.

One Foreign Name

One lone foreign name, that of Gerald L. Patterson, is included, while occasional surprises have brought forward the names of Frederic Mercur, Clifford S. Sutter, David N. Jones, Richard N. Murphy, and Wilmer N. Hines. Last year's winner was Frank A. Parker, now representing America in this year's Davis Cup ties, while Robert E. Riggs was the runnerup.

Mean time important things have happened to the Longwood Cricket Club. The development of the Fenway began to increase the value of the land on which the club stood, that bit by bit little sections began to be chopped off, until finally the great growth of lawn tennis following the war made some move necessary. So the old club picked up its turf, and looked around for a place to put it.

But the expansion had even outgrown the far flung suburbs of its youth, and Brookline, and even the Newtons, were filled to the brim. Finally a tucked-in corner of the old fens was located, which was convenient to several kinds of transportation, if you had enough time. The old sods were escorted to their new home with appropriate ceremonies, and the present grounds at Chestnut Hill are welcoming the visitors with the same oldtime enthusiasm they showed from the start.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	23	.681
Boston	42	29	.592
Chicago	45	32	.584
Detroit	43	31	.581
Cleveland	37	34	.521
Washington	30	41	.423
St. Louis	23	49	.319
Philadelphia	21	51	.292

Results July 16

Detroit 14, New York 7.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 11, Washington 5.
Boston 6, St. Louis 4.

English Boys Face Cornell And Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., July 17 (AP)—Capt. Arthur Godfrey Kilner Brown of Cambridge and Vice-Captain Alan Pennington of Oxford today led their combined track and field forces against Princeton and Cornell at Palmer Stadium in the eighth meet of an international series inaugurated 16 years ago.

As first and second in command of the squad that last Saturday nosed out Harvard and Yale, Brown and Pennington were cast in entirely fitting roles. For on their performances hinged the Britons' hopes of gaining the upper hand both in this meet, where only first places count in the scoring. The standing now reads: Oxford-Cambridge, 3; Princeton, 3; tied, 1.

Each Briton scored a double a week ago, Pennington winning the 100- and 220-yard dashes, Brown the 440 and 880.

Brown, Britain's best middle distance runner, Olympic 400-meter runner-up at Berlin and anchor man on the winning 1600-meter relay team, held a past-performance margin of half a second or more on his top United States rivals, hurdling Ham Hucker of Cornell and Phil Goold of Princeton, in the quarter-mile run.

Clocked in 47.7 against the Harvard-Yale team, Brown was considered fully capable of lowering Ben Eastman's world record of 46.4 over the fast Palmer Stadium track. As a result, he also virtually was conceded first place.

His entry in the 880, last event on the 12-event card, awaited the outcome of the other contests. With the strength of the rival aggregations almost perfectly balanced, there was a strong chance that the half-mile would be the deciding race of the day, with Brown, who turned in his best time, 1:54.3, last week, stacking up against Cornell captain, Johnny Meaden, who has done 1:53.4.

Pennington, the Oxford sprinter who won the century last Saturday in 10.1 and has hit 9.9, held a definite advantage over Bill Wilson of Princeton and Jim Pender and Walter Zittel of Cornell, none of whom has cracked 10 flat. In the 220, however, he appeared in for a race with Cornell's John Nevius, whose best time of 21.5 compares favorably with Pennington's record of 21.3.

Meet records appeared in danger in five events, the 440, with Brown almost certain to lower the 48.5 mark; the low hurdles, with John Irwin of Princeton capable of bettering 24.1; the pole vault, with two-time I. C. 4-A. champion Stan Medina of Princeton set to top 13ft. 2⅝in.; the broad jump, with Tiger freshman Anson Perina likely to surpass 23ft. 7¾in., and the shot put, in which Ali Urfan, Turkish student at Cambridge, was expected to better 48ft. 5in.

Robinson Duel With Woodruff Billed Tonight

DALLAS, Texas, July 17 (AP)—Prof. Elroy Robinson, a vacationing Californian out whacking split seconds off world track records, steps out tonight in the Pan-American games to protect his new 800-meter mark against John Woodruff, star from Pittsburgh.

The duel between Robinson, grade school and Sunday school teacher, and the National A. A. U. titleholder and Olympic champion, drew top billing in a list of 13 events.

Robinson, Fresno State College product running under the Olympic Club colors, stepped the 800 meters in 1:49.6 to shatter the old world mark in New York last Sunday, but Woodruff was absent.

The pole vault and javelin attracted America's outstanding performers. Earle Meadows, Fort Worth, who hoisted himself 14ft. 11in. to tie his roommate, Bill Sefton, will meet George Varoff, world record holder, and Cornelius Warmerdam of Fresno. Sefton withdrew.

Alton Terry of Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas, holder of the American javelin record but a lagging third in the recent A. A. U. meet, will attempt a comeback against Bill Reitz of U. C. L. A., national titleholder, and Bob Peoples, Oklahoma City schoolboy, who finished ahead of him at Milwaukee.

The 1500-meter event lost most of its luster when Archie San Romani, Emporia (Kan.) star, withdrew. Glenn Cunningham was favored in a field that included Charles Fenske, University of Wisconsin, and Floyd Lochner of Oklahoma.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

U. S. Amateur Golf Entries

For the second time in the history of the tournament, the United States amateur golf championship is to be held on the Pacific coast. In 1929, the tournament went to the Far West for the first time when it was held over the links of the Pebble Beach Country Club, Del Monte, Calif. This year it goes to the Port Alderwood Country Club at Portland, Ore., so that this is the first time that the northwestern part of the country has had the opportunity of staging this important golf fixture. Something like 600 golfers have sent in their names to the U. S. G. A., and all but those who are exempt from having to qualify for the championship will have to compete for places in the tournament proper on the 23rd, 26th, 27th or 28th of this month. There are about 180 places to be filled, and the successful ones will then join the 30 or so who are exempt from qualifying.

Courtesy: United States Golf Association

Fewer Eastern Entries

Considering the fact that the scene of this year's championship is something like 2500 miles from the eastern part of the United States and that more than 200 of the golf clubs which belong to the U. S. G. A. are located in that part of the country, the number of entries received is quite satisfactory. Last year there were no less than 1118 entries received; but the tournament was held on the links of the Garden City Golf Club, a point within much more easy access to hundreds of golfers than where the Oregon club is situated. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that there should be such a falling off in entrants and that more of them than usual are members of clubs located west of the Mississippi River. While it would naturally have been better if more of the eastern players had entered the championship, there is no question but what the holding of the championship on the coast is a fine thing for golf in general, as it increases interest among the golfers of the Far West more than would be the case if the championship were always held east of the Rocky Mountains.

Havemeyer Trophy

Medal Rounds Return

This year finds the tournament returning to medal play on the first two days after a lapse of three years during which years all of the competition was at match play. Many were opposed to the giving up of the medal rounds and they pointed to the fact that some of the best players in the tournament were eliminated in the early 18-hole match rounds. There is, however, one change in the medal-play rounds of 1937 over those of previous years and that is to be found in the fact that 64 players will qualify for match play instead of 32. This will mean that there will be four rounds of 18 holes and two of 36 holes for those who are fortunate enough to make the grade in the medal rounds. There will be the same old scramble to qualify for the match-play rounds and no doubt some of the most promising candidates for the title will be eliminated in the 18-hole matches because they happened to meet a golfer who was right at his peak while they were slightly off form. But this has always happened and no doubt always will as long as the 18-hole matches are a part of the program.

Another One for the Book

They say that ignorance of the law is no excuse and the culprit has generally had to pay even though he pleaded that he did not know he was breaking any ordinance. But now we have a new one for the book and it remained for Ford Frick, president of the National League, to promulgate it. Pitcher Lee Grissom of Cincinnati and Catcher Phelps of Brooklyn, recently engaged in a few fisticuffs as the result of the way in which the former slid, or rather "tried" to slide into the plate in a Cincinnati-Brooklyn game. Instead of putting a fine on one or both of the two players, the N. H. L. prexie said that he was satisfied Grissom had no intention of spiking Phelps; but just didn't know how to slide into the home plate and so he forgot the incident. Well, this is one case at least where ignorance has saved a player some money. We hardly expect, however, to see this serving as a precedent to be followed by the courts.

Tiller Talk

Haul up the colors on the halyards and dip your hats to the yachtsmen; for this week yachting in Massachusetts waters hits the first major peak in its spectacular climb up the wind. One of the busiest weeks of the 1937 season for local yachtsmen is on deck with this week end's regular club races acting as curtain-raisers for the next week's "big" regattars.

Yes, tuck in a reef for such regattas as the Larchmont Race Week starting today; the Roosevelt Bowl races for the 30-square meter title at Marion, Mass., on Monday; the North Shore Junior Elimination Series at the Sandy Bay Yacht Club on Monday; the South Shore Junior Elimination Series at Squantum; the 14th annual Edgartown regatta on Friday; the Puritan Cup race and the Cleopatra's Prize Trophy, scheduled for a week from today at the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Eastern Yacht Club's annual cruise which brings together the Class J boats in a series of races off Cape waters.

Chief "rocking chair fleet" interest locally is the coming North and South Shore Junior races, which bring together the crack juniors (under 18 years) of the yacht clubs at the various ports along the Massachusetts Bay shore lines.

This year the Sandy Bay Yacht Club at Rockport sponsors North Shore racing, although the Eastern Yacht Club crew of Marblehead were champions last year. The newest addition to North Shore junior racing is Swampscott's junior crew, which set up their own organization in the yacht club this past winter.

Such yacht clubs as Eastern Point, Sandy Bay, Eastern, Manchester, Corinthian, Pleon and Swampscott will be represented. Jerry Clark, skipper of the Sandy Bay crew, seems to be the favorite because of his wide experience. Jerry is one of the best skippers in the Star class along the Atlantic coast.

Off the Squantum Yacht Club, the South Shore juniors namely, South Boston, Squantum, Wollaston, Quincy, Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, Duxbury and Wellfleet—will be racing. Although Squantum's defending championship crew, helmed by Ronnie Darling, remains intact, South Boston's greatest threat in the Finlay Cup series is Billy Alcardi, racing for his second season in this series. Last year young Alcardi gave Darling a great battle, and only a Frank Merriwell finish by the Squantum skipper brought victory in the last two races.

Swinging along the coast line from the South Shore, we find the Cape yachting interests centered around Monday's 30-square meter Roosevelt Bowl races, staged off the Beverly Yacht Club. At these races, official champion of the year will be crowned. The Marblehead fleet of nine "squeaks" will meet three from Buzzards Bay.

Marblehead 30-squares scheduled to race are: Tipler 7, owned by Arthur Shuman, Jim Connolly's Valiant, Rear-Commodore Harry Bloomfield's Lill-Singva, 1935 champion, John Lawrence's Moose, 1936 champion, Alfred Chase's Viking, Linc Davis' Roulette 2, Horace Bent's Bluehill 2, and from Hingham, Dick Blackmur's Swing.

The Buzzards Bay fleet will consist of Paul Dean's Fleetwing, Dick Wakeman's Monsoon and Edwin Ginn's Niwde.

It's one cruise after another this summer, it seems, for as the Pleon juniors returned from their weekly cruise, Boston Yacht's fleet at Marblehead prepared to leave at will for North Haven, Tuesday, July 20. The Pleons were greeted on their arrival by short rain squall out of the south west, which gave the young skippers a testing as they beat up Marblehead Harbor.

Boston Bay skippers have a holiday from their regular Sunday interclubs this week-end as there is no scheduled inter-club on deck. Club races, however, will provide entertainment and sport, so there will be no letup on racing.

W. A. D.

Vermont Golf Champion Reaches Semifinals

KEENE, N. H., July 17 (AP)—Joe Melanson of Wolfeboro pushed ahead today toward the final round in his defense of his New Hampshire state amateur golf championship.

He faced competition from Dick Heneage of Hanover, son of the former Dartmouth athletic director, Thomas J. Leonard, Jr., of Nashua and Everett Kingsley of Concord, the other semifinalists.

Melonson yesterday beat H. M. Weston of Keene, 7 and 5, and Warren Tibbetts of Manchester, 2 and 1. Heneage conquered Thomas J. Leonard, Sr., and Richard McKenzie, both of Nashua, by 2 and 1 margins. Leonard's son eliminated T. S. Sharp, Concord, and A. B. Betley, Manchester, by 3 and 2 margins. Kingley triumphed by the same score over Ben Bernard of Nashua and John Abbott of Manchester.

Golf History Repeats

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Ray Billows, Dutchess County Country Club youth and defending champion Tommy Goodwin from Mamaroneck's Winged Foot Club, shot their way into the finals of New York State's amateur golf championships yesterday. Goodwin defeated Murray "Moe" Dailey of the home Rochester club 2 and 1. Billows made history repeat itself by winning 1 up from Bill Holt, stocky Syracuse automobile salesman of the Bellevue Club, to enter the final 36-hole match against Goodwin. Last year he played the Mamaroneck star in the final at Bellevue and lost.

O'Neill Is Secure

CLEVELAND, July 17 (AP)—President Alva Bradley of the Cleveland Baseball Club came out flatly yesterday with the statement that Steve O'Neill, manager of the Indians, will keep his job for the rest of the season and maybe "for years to come." Bradley's statement came after street talk that O'Neill might not finish the season with the fifth place American League club.

Neither Water Nor Obstructed View Stops These Sport Fans

International

Scene at Calcutta, India

One Would Have to Be a Regular Marvel to Guess Correctly What All This Is About. Almost the Last Thing in the World You'd Suspect Is That These Are Football Fans, Watching Their Favorite Sport Through Periscopes. Yes, That's What They're Doing, and Standing Ankle Deep in Water, at That. The Photo Was Made at Game During the Monsoon Season. This Is but a Small Section of the Crowd

The Home Forum

"And You an M. A.?"

THIS was the reproachful comment, flung at the youthful Barrie by two maiden ladies scandalized to hear he intended to be "an author." It reminds us that it was at Edinburgh he sought and received his degree, not at Aberdeen or Glasgow, rivals which might quite easily have won him by reason of his Kirriemuir and Dumfries connections. Like many another genius, he does not appear to have made too great a splash in academic waters, though it was obvious that the quiet, reserved student had made good use of his college days when "An Edinburgh Eleven" came to be published.

As a "fresher," he experienced a certain timidity in facing the uncompromising atmosphere of the Old Quad. of the University which, as he said long afterwards, probably "never wore an alluring beam of welcome on her face." Indeed, his brother's friend, Alexander Whyte of Free St. George's, had to accompany Barrie on his first day and, as he confessed, "thrust me in."

The new world of learning that opened before him was blessed in his day with the great names that are recorded so delightfully in "An Edinburgh Eleven." Of the subjects, Logic and Metaphysics seem to have impressed him most, and he played in characteristic vein with their mighty mysteries. One can easily picture the future author of "Mary Rose" wickedly delighting in proving to a medical student that he had no human existence "strictly so called." So impressive was the proof that "he got frightened, and I can still see his white face as he sat staring at me in the gloaming."

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MATHEMATICS WAS NOT so fascinating. "I had never a passion for knowing that when circles and triangles attempt improbabilities it is absurd; and x was an unknown quantity I was ever content to walk round about." Was it not exactly this antipathy which Phoebe was to express years later in her definition of algebra? "It is x minus y equals z plus y and things like that. And all the time you are saying they are equal, you feel in your heart, why should they be."

Since he achieved an honorable place in the English Class, perhaps it was the dreary mathematics that made him confess: "I was like the fountains in the quadrangle, which ran dry towards the middle of the term."

The lack of social life, meagrely represented by the meetings of the Debating Society, "the smallest society in the University, and the longest-winded," was for Barrie compensated by the motherly care of his landlady, Mrs. Edwards of No. 3 Great King Street. His "fragrant memories" of her led him to write "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," a play, so he confessed, "written entirely thinking of Mrs. Edwards."

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ONE OF BARRIE'S lodgings was at No. 14 Cumberland Street, a somewhat out-of-the-way and rather unattractive haunt. How clearly Barrie has described such student quarters: "The dusty little lodging, with its battered sofa, its slippery table cloth, the prim array of books, the picture of the Death of Nelson, the peeling walls, the broken cloth." Later, however, he took an ambitious flight up the hill and settled in Shandwick Place, perhaps to be near his two sisters who were teachers at Miss Oliver's Boarding School in Rutland Square. It is said that, when they passed by their brother's lodging, the young student would put his head (enveloped in the traditional wet towel) out of the window to show them how earnestly he was working. He appears to have roused the interest of his sisters' girl friends, who nicknamed him "Peewit" because of an unruly tuft of hair that would stick up on the top of his head (like Simon's tuft in "Mary Rose").

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PROBABLY THE MOST delightful anecdote of Barrie's student days was related by himself only a few years ago. If the date and facts of the incident do not bear too close a scrutiny, one must remember that Barrie, super-journalist that he trained himself to be, never wasted a scrap of good "copy"; and, if at times he pinched, patted and polished the scrap into a somewhat different shape, the charming result disarms all criticism. The story concerns Robert Louis Stevenson, who bumped into him as he was hurrying across Princes Street to his class one windy wintry day. "I stood in the middle of the street, regardless of the traffic, and glared contemptuously after him. He must have grown conscious of this, because he turned around and looked at me. I continued to glare. He went on a little bit, and turned round again. I was still glaring, and he came back and said to me, quite nicely: 'After all, God made me.' I said: 'He is getting careless.' He lifted his cane, and then, instead, he said: 'Do I know you?' He said it with such extraordinary charm that I replied, wistfully: 'No, but I wish you did.' He said: 'Let's pretend I do! . . .'"

♪ ♪ ♪

ONE OF BARRIE'S great "might-have-been's" was the romance he intended to write about Mary, Queen of Scots, once he had finished his post-graduation study of the Restoration Satirists. Alas, that youthful dream will never materialize now; but he had listened to the magic of her "sea-maid's music" and furtive little glimpses of her peep out of many of his works. Even when he sings of the suitability of golf for bashful maidens he adds,

"That's why, 'tis said, Queen Mary played
On famed St. Andrews links."

She appears in the speech he delivered, when installed as Chancellor of Edinburgh University, concerning which honor he said: "I was uplifted—how could it be otherwise?—when I found that my Alma Mater wanted me to come back for another course." In humorous vein he referred to the fact that the University stands on the site of Kirk o' Field, famed for that "marital rumbling close by" which, he noted, modern research proved to have been caused by Darnley's plot against Mary's life rather than the other way round.

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IT WAS, OF COURSE, at Jedburgh in 1928 that he at last trysted the fair queen of his dreams and wooed her with subtle words, luring her to the bazaar in aid of the purchase and restoration of her house there. "When she saw the lovely stalls she fingered the display, calling them by old lavender names, and some of them she tried on, and she clapped her hands and exclaimed: 'Whosoever buys at my bazaar I will always have a leaning to him!'"

So Barrie wove cunning magic round the dream of the young graduate who, nearly half-a-century before, had declared stoutly that authorship was to be his trade, even in the face of the reproach—"And you an M. A.?"

MARIE W. STUART

Teesdale

THE shepherd's wife, standing beside her door,
Shall never see us passing any more,

Nor horseman riding home along the lane.
We shall not walk these spacious hills again

Nor see the fells' dark levels on the sky
Nor hear the evening lowing nor the cry

Of curlews where the sheep stand gray as stones,
Yet we shall know this country in our bones—

A thousand pastures with white homesteads set
Which we, forgotten, cannot quite forget.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

The Fountain

THE long hot summer day is nearly gone
And round the open space where four roads meet
A crowd is gathering in.
Beside the little garden,
Where the statue stands serene and white
Of a past Maharajah,
Wide granite steps
Make resting-place
For patient watchers
Waiting for the dusk to fall.
Small Indian children sit
In rows along the curb,
Like birds upon a wire,
And underneath the trees
More people crowd.
Cars creep around and stop,
Sometimes moved on
By the smart *peon*
In puggaree of blue and brown,
Lest they should spoil the view
Of humbler folk behind.
All are intently gazing
At the center pool of quiet water.

When suddenly with splashing
Murmuring noise, a foamy mass
Springs up, like veils of gauze
High flung.
Falling again in spraying curves,
Diaphanous, transparent,
Laced with pearly drops.
Slowly the misty depths are dyed
With palest green and silver light
Glowing and deepening,
Fading again to a faint pink
And blue and mauve:
Then again deep and deeper
Rose and blue:
Orange and yellow touched
With crimson fire:
Then pink and silver, green and gold,
Blending and changing ceaselessly.

Driving away we turn
For a last glimpse, and see
Flood-lit,
The Maharajah, through a shifting
Multi-colored veil.

AMY FOWLER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries.
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 216 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTO PRINT, FLORENTINE SCHOOL, FIFTEENTH CENTURY

ONE of a group of twenty-four engravings done in Italy in the fifteenth century is here reproduced. They were probably made in the Finiguerra Workshop in its later days (1465-70). The type of design and the method of handling, called "fine manner," are characteristic of this Workshop. The Otto Prints are named for a collector of Leipzig who purchased them in the eighteenth century. The larger part of the collection is today in the British Museum.

This print, in the Fogg Art Museum, is executed in a circular composition. A young woman wearing a tunic and a young man in an embroidered doublet stand, holding each an apple. A large basket of fruit is between them. Below is a basket of carnations upon which rests the Medici badge, bearing—drawn in pen-and-ink—six balls, the upper one inscribed with three lilies.

The "fine manner" of engraving is characterized by the laying of delicate lines closely together, with irregular cross hatching, so that the effect is one of soft shading. An attractive feature of engraving at this early stage in print history is its resemblance to the goldsmith's art which was its immediate forbear.

D. A.

Dorothy Wordsworth's Guest

AT THE beginning of June Dorothy was expecting a visitor of whom she had heard much to interest her. This was Mr. Coleridge, a young poet who had read William's poems and found something forceful and new in them and whose acquaintance William had made at Bristol. As Mr. Coleridge was walking from Taunton they were not sure of the time of his arrival. On the evening of the 5th Dorothy and Mary saw a pale, thin youth swinging along through the scented honeysuckle lane. As they watched they saw him leap over a gate to cut off an angle, and come impulsively towards them across a pathless field. That night they all felt a quickening of life. William forgot his own doubts and fears and the discords of humanity. He found himself talking to the pale newcomer as he had never talked to anyone before. Presently he began to read, or rather to chant, part of "The Ruined Cottage." When he stopped, Mr. Coleridge in return read part of a tragedy called "Osorio." Mary Hutchinson felt as if a new world had opened around her. Dorothy, listening intent to the rich sweet voice and watching the thick lips of the reader, the angel brow and eyes under rough black hair, wondered how she could ever have thought plain, even for a moment, a face that was full of light. Gold dust of poetry rained from heaven upon them all.

This passing apostle of freedom, poor as themselves, had walked from the road into their lives carelessly, like a passer-by, girt for travelling and staff in hand as if ready to pass out again. Yet they all knew that it had only taken his coming to make the solitary place blossom as the rose.—From "Dorothy Wordsworth: the Early Years," by CATHERINE MACDONALD MACLEAN. (New York: The Viking Press.)

Succes in Zaken

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

EEN Christian Scientist, die vertegenwoordiger was eener firma, was een drukke stadstraat ingeslagen, op weg om een zaken-bezoek te brengen. Bij vorige gelegenheden had de handelsman, dien hij ging opzoeken, den indruk gemaakt onredelijk, zelfgenoegzaam, strijdlustig en bazig te zijn. De vertegenwoordiger liet deze onaangename eigenschappen in zijn gedachten de revue passeeren en beklaagde zich, dat hij weer naar dien man moest gaan.

Toen hij op dit punt gekomen was, hield hij op en vroeg zichzelf af: „Ben ik bezig over hem te denken, zooals ik zou willen, dat hij over mij dacht? Kan uit die lijn van denken iets goeds voortkomen? Zeer zeker niet." Daar hij het gebouw, waar hij zijn bezoek moest afleggen, reeds dicht genaderd was, wachtte hij met binnen te gaan, totdat hij elke verkeerde gedachte, die hij had gekoesterd, omgekeerd had door iets te realiseeren van de eigenschappen van den mensch Gods, den werkelijken mensch. Hij erkende, dat er maar één Gemoed is, God, de schepper en bestuurder van alles en dat in werkelijkheid iedereen bestuurd wordt door het volmaakt Gemoed. Hij besloot aan deze waarheid vast te houden, hoe de omstandigheden voor het menschelijk begrip ook schijnen mochten.

Aldus geestelijk toegerust, bracht de vertegenwoordiger zijn bezoek. De zakelijke punten werden op ongedwongen en vriendschappelijke wijze besproken. Daarop ontspon zich een prettig onderhoud, waarin tamelijk uitvoerig over eerlijkheid in den handel werd gesproken. De handelsman merkte in den vertegenwoordiger zekere eigenschappen op, die zijn bewondering wekten,—eigenschappen, die door de studie van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] tot ontwikkeling waren gekomen, —en hij bood den vertegenwoordiger een plaats aan bij zijn firma. Het aanbod werd met erkentelijkheid van de hand gewezen, omdat de vertegenwoordiger zeer tevreden was met de plaats, die hij bekleedde, doch deze ondervinding lichtte een nooit te vergeten punt toe, en wel, dat wij, door onze gedachten in overeenstemming te houden met het ware begrip omtrent den mensch, onze ervaring altijd harmonisch zullen maken.

Een mogelijkheid om het goede te doen vertoont zich dikwijls op zulk een wijze. De verandering van disharmonie tot harmonie moet eerst in ons eigen denken tot stand komen. En dit heeft niet enkel betrekking op mogelijkheden, die wij zoeken, maar op iedereen en op alles, waarmede wij in ons dagelijksch leven in aanraking komen. Wanneer wij trachten onze opvatting van onzen medemensch zoowel als van onszelf te verbeteren, zal dit ons onmiskenbaar ten goede komen. Mary Baker Eddy heeft in *Unity of Good* gezegd (blz. 53): „De werkelijkheid en de individualiteit van den mensch zijn goed en zijn door God gemaakt, en zijn hier om gezien en gedemonstreerd te worden; alleen het verkeerde geloof houdt ze verborgen."

De dagelijksche studie van den Bijbel, van Mrs. Eddy's werken en van de Christian Science tijdschriften is het daadwerkelijk middel om de bezieling en het geestelijk begrijpen te vermeerderen en te vernieuwen, die den leerling in staat stellen zijn dagelijksche problemen met goed gevolg onder de oogen te zien. Kan iemand in zijn zaken-leven en zijn omgang met anderen een beteren raad opvolgen dan de woorden, die God tot Jozua sprak, toen deze er toe geroepen werd Mozes op te volgen (Jozua 1:8): „Dat het boek dezer wet niet wijke van uwen mond, maar overleg het dag en nacht, opdat gij waarneemt te doen naar alles wat daarin geschreven is: want alsdan zult gij uwe wegen voorspoedig maken, en alsdan zult gij verstandiglijk handelen."

Om waarlijk een blijvend succes te hebben, moeten onze motieven gegrond zijn op iets hoogers dan een verlangen naar stoffelijk welslagen. Er moet een erkennen en begrijpen zijn van de immer-tegenwoordige en immer-werkende wetten van God, die alles besturen, den individueelen mensch inbegrepen. Elk waarlijk geslaagd werk is het gevolg van het toepassen van een ware idee. Het is het benutten van een verbeterd begrip van *service*, van dienstbetoon. Verbeterde opvattingen brengen het menschelijk bestaan op een hooger peil van denken en van leven, en alles wat waarlijk helpend is voor de menschheid, heeft het recht te slagen.

Christian Science openbaart de onbeperkte mogelijkheden van den mensch, bestuurd door de geestelijke wet en bevrijdt het menschelijk gemoed van beperkende geloofwijzen en zichzelf opgelegde begrenzingen. Mrs. Eddy schrijft in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 128): „Kennis van de Wetenschap van het zijn ontwikkelt 's menschen sluimerende talenten en mogelijkheden. Zij verruimt de gedachtensfeer en verleent stervelingen toegang tot hooger gebieden."

Wat de positie ook zijn moge, die men bekleedt, zij het werkman, fabrieksarbeider, kantoorbediende of bedrijfsleider, juist daar waar men geplaatst is kan men de wetten van God in toepassing brengen om begrenzende, sterfelijke geloofwijzen betreffende plaats en werkzaamheden in het zakenleven te vernietigen. Men kan „de gedachtensfeer" uitbreiden tot hoogere opvattingen, gegrond op Gods onfeilbare wetten. De werkelijke mensch weerspiegelt voorimmer God, het goddelijk Gemoed. De weerspiegeling van God zijnde, is hij daarom altijd van zijn welslagen verzekerd.

Daar de mensch God, de oneindige, goddelijke intelligentie, weerspiegelt, is het waar, dat hij iedere eigenschap, iedere hoedanigheid van God bezit. Omdat God de bron is van alle bestaan, is Hij de bron van al het goede, van al hetgeen noodig is voor een vol en harmonisch bestaan.

God voorziet Zijn eigen schepping van het onuitputtelijke goede, want God is oneindig. God voorziet den mensch van wijsheid en intelligentie, want God is Gemoed. God voorziet den mensch van goddelijke activiteit, want God is Leven. God schept en schraagt 's menschen geestelijke identiteit, want God is Ziel. Vestigen wij ons vertrouwen op de geestelijke bron van voorziening, in plaats van op het stoffelijke?

Indien wij het geloof aanvaarden, dat voorziening, werkzaamheid, intelligentie en welslagen stoffelijk zijn, in plaats van deze te beschouwen als eigenschappen van God, die de mensch weerspiegelt, dan zijn wij beperkt door sterfelijke en eindige geloofwijzen omtrent de mogelijkheden van den mensch. De menschelijke opvatting is altijd begrensd. Alleen door uit te zien van en op te zien tot het oneindig, onuitputtelijk goede, wordt de menschelijke opvatting zoo ruim, dat zij de onbeperkte mogelijkheden onderscheidt van den mensch, die altijd slaagt, altijd Gods wezen weerspiegelt.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Business Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SALESMAN who was a Christian Scientist was walking down a busy city street on his way to make a call. The business man he was about to visit had on previous occasions seemed to be unreasonable, egotistical, argumentative, and domineering. The salesman was mentally reviewing these unpleasant traits, and complaining to himself because he had to see this man again.

At that point the salesman stopped short and asked himself: "Am I thinking of him as I should like to have him think of me? Is this line of thought producing any good? Obviously, no!" So as he drew near to the building where he was to make his call, he paused long enough to reverse every wrong thought he had entertained, by realizing something of the qualities of God's man, the real man. He affirmed that there is but one Mind, God, the creator and governor of all, and that all, in reality, are governed by perfect Mind. He determined to hold to this truth no matter how the situation might appear to human sense.

Thus spiritually fitted to proceed, the salesman made his call. The points of business were discussed in an unstrained and friendly manner. Then ensued a pleasant chat in which honesty in business was discussed at some length. The business man recognized in the salesman certain qualities which attracted his admiration—qualities developed through the study of Christian Science—and he offered the salesman a position with the firm. The offer, however, was respectfully declined, because the salesman was well satisfied with his business connection; but the experience illustrated an unforgettable point—that holding one's thought in line with the true concept of man leads to harmony in experience.

Opportunity to do good often appears in some such way. The change from discord to harmony must come first within our own thinking. And this applies not only to opportunities we may be seeking, but to every contact we may have in the course of our daily lives. We are measurably benefited by endeavoring to improve our concept of our fellow man, as well as of ourselves. Mary Baker Eddy says in "Unity of Good" (p. 53), "The reality and individuality of man are good and God-made, and they are here to be seen and demonstrated; it is only the evil belief that renders them obscure."

Daily study of the Bible, of Mrs. Eddy's works, and of the Christian Science periodicals is the practical means for replenishing and renewing the inspiration and spiritual understanding which enable the student effectually to face his every-day problems. What better advice can one follow in business or in social contacts than the words of God to Joshua, when he was appointed to succeed Moses (Joshua 1:8): "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success."

To achieve genuine and enduring success, our motives must be based on something higher than desire for material success. There must be the recognition and understanding of the ever-present and ever-operative laws of God, governing all, including individual man. Every truly successful activity results from the application of a true idea. It is the utilization of an improved concept of service. Improved concepts elevate human existence to a higher level of thinking and living, and whatever is genuinely helpful to mankind has a right to be successful.

Christian Science is revealing the unrestricted possibilities of man governed by spiritual law, and is liberating the human mind from limiting beliefs and self-imposed boundaries. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms."

Whatever the position one may be holding, whether that of laborer, factory worker, office employee, or executive, one can so apply the laws of God right where he is, as to break down limited mortal beliefs regarding business, activity, and place. One can extend "the atmosphere of thought" to higher concepts, based on the infallible laws of God. The real man is forever reflecting God, divine Mind. Therefore he is always successful, as the reflection of God.

Since man reflects God, infinite divine intelligence, it is true that he possesses every quality or characteristic of God. God being the source of all existence, He is the source of all good, of everything necessary for complete and harmonious existence.

God supplies His own creation with inexhaustible good, for God is infinite. God supplies man with wisdom and intelligence, for God is Mind. God supplies man with living activity, for God is Life. God creates and maintains man's spiritual identity, for God is Soul. Are we relying upon the spiritual source of supply, instead of upon materiality?

If we accept the belief that supply, activity, intelligence, and success are material, instead of seeing them as qualities of God, reflected by man, then we are limited by mortal and finite beliefs of man's possibilities. The human concept is always limited. Only by looking out and up to infinite, inexhaustible good is the human concept broadened to apprehend the unlimited possibilities of man, always successful, always reflecting God's nature.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

The Discovery Of Glacier Bay

I SET out to climb a mountain for comprehensive views; and before I had reached a height of a thousand feet the rain ceased, and the clouds began to rise from the lower altitudes, slowly lifting their white skirts, and lingering in majestic, wing-shaped masses about the mountains that rise out of the broad, icy sea, the highest of all the white mountains, and the greatest of all the glaciers I had yet seen. Climbing higher for a still broader outlook, I made notes and sketched, improving the precious time while sunshine streamed through the luminous fringes of the clouds and fell on the green waters of the fiord, the glittering bergs, the crystal bluffs of the vast glacier, the intensely white, far-spreading fields of ice, and the ineffably chaste and spiritual heights of the Fairweather Range, which were now hidden, now partly revealed, the whole making a picture of icy wildness unspeakably pure and sublime.

Looking southward, a broad ice-sheet was seen extending in a gently undulating plain from the Pacific Fiord in the foreground to the horizon, dotted and ridged here and there with mountains which were as white as the snow-covered ice in which they were half, or more than half, submerged. Several of the great glaciers of the bay flow from this one grand fountain. It is an instructive example of a general glacier covering the hills and dales of a country that is not yet ready to be brought to the light of day—not only covering but creating a landscape with the features it is destined to have when, in the fullness of time, the fashioning ice-sheet shall be lifted by the sun, and the land become warm and fruitful.—From "Travels in Alaska," by JOHN MUIR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1937

Constitution Of U. S. Held 'Living Thing'

Prof. Bidwell a Speaker at Social Progress Institute at Wellesley

Purpose Outlined

Amendment Is Declared Slow Process With Only Nine Made in 135 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 17—The Constitution of the United States "is not an ark of the covenant" but a living thing, Percy Wells Bidwell, professor of economics at the University of Buffalo, declared this morning at the Summer Institute of Social Progress now completing the first week of a fortnight's session at Wellesley College.

"The Constitution," he continued, "is what the citizens, judges, administrators and law makers do here and now in bringing about changes in the relations of persons and property, or in preserving existing relations."

Amendment of the Constitution, Professor Bidwell stated, is "perhaps the least important way of changing political institutions."

Four other ways of bringing about needed change are: by war; by usage; by legislation; and through interpretation of the Constitution by the courts.

An Example

The Revolutionary War was an example of the first of these methods, Professor Bidwell pointed out, with the comment that it was a "crude and expensive way of adapting the prevailing political situation to economic needs and interests."

Under that situation England had the power to interfere with the lucrative trade between New England, the other colonies and the West Indies, and also to raise taxes and prohibit the printing of paper money.

The Civil War, he added, was another example of an attempt to correct an economic and political situation by force. In 1860 the Southern States saw the probability that their 30-year control of the Senate would be lost if new western states admitted to the Union, failed to legalize slavery—as the New England states hoped they would do. That war was decided, he said, by the economic superiority of the northern states.

Usage is one of the most important ways of modernizing political and social situations—because it has the force of public opinion behind it, Professor Bidwell declared.

Antique Laws

"Many antique laws are entirely disregarded by common consent," he said, pointing to several examples in which repeal is legally impracticable for one reason or another so that enforcement of the laws is neither expected nor attempted.

Legislation is a method of modernization which is apt to receive the most publicity, he continued, and under the American system, State legislation is apt to be the first to meet new problems such as child labor and women in industry—providing for solutions in line with sectional interests.

Amendment of the Constitution, Professor Bidwell went on, is a slow

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Island Steamer Service Resumes as Strike Ends

In Boston Today

The loud blasts of steamer whistles sounded again today in the harbors of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, Mass., as steamer service with the mainland was resumed.

Passengers, stranded for four days while a seamen's strike was being negotiated at the State House in Boston, rushed to make use of the renewed service. Motorcars and tons of food and other supplies, piled upon the wharves since last Monday, filled the holds of the four island craft.

The service was resumed as a result of settlement of the strike and signing of an agreement early this morning between the New England Steamship Company, owners of the line, and the International Seamen's Union at Boston. The I. S. I. is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Under the agreement, wage increases of 33 1-3 per cent were given to licensed officers and of 14 per cent to seamen. A closed shop was provided.

Settlement of the island tie-up did not end, however, a related strike on the Fall River Line, which has halted service between Fall River, Mass., and New York City for several days.

This walk-out was called by the National Maritime Union, sympathetic with the Committee for Industrial Organization, in protest over an election conducted by the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration among the crews of the Nantucket boats.

Both the island and Fall River lines are owned by the New England Steamship Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven Railroad.

Although it lost all but 17 votes in the Nantucket boat election, the National Maritime Union is demanding that it be named sole bargaining agent for the line. Instead, the company last night recognized the rival union and granted a closed shop, forcing the 17 N. M. U. men

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Compact Signed In Ship Walkout

Plymouth Rock's Blush Disappears

North America's shrine, Plymouth Rock, has at last regained its natural complexion.

Discolored several months ago by liberal applications of red paint, the rock has been undergoing treatment by state chemists ever since. Removal of the paint has necessitated washing the stone several times with bleaching solutions.

"The stain has been satisfactorily removed," George H. Delano, chief engineer of the state department of public works, reported yesterday.

Letters in the rock retain a faint reddish tinge, however, the engineer stated. He suggested that this blemish, although almost unnoticeable, be eliminated with the aid of live steam under pressure.

Although public feeling expressed its disapproval of such desecration, one official recalled, "It's an ill wind . . ." and pointed out that the marred relic has drawn more attention and tourists to Plymouth than it did before it was painted.

Wellesley Church Groups to Unite

An experiment devised by Roger W. Babson, Wellesley Hills statistician, seeking larger summer church attendance, will be given its first tryout tomorrow by the churches of Wellesley. They will unite, in the Wellesley Hills Congregational Church, in presenting a schedule of five brief services in the place of the customary 11 o'clock hour of morning worship.

For the next six Sundays the services will be held as follows: Morning prayers at 8 a. m.; discussion group at 9.30; 20-minute sermons and services lasting not more than 40 minutes at 11 a. m. and 5 and 8 p. m.

It is Mr. Babson's contention that there are empty pews in the churches today because the church has not revised its schedule to meet modern conditions. His plan to provide services at hours convenient to all and to make available different types of services, has brought the explanatory comment from the Wellesley Townsman which said, "The experiment is not intended as a research into theology but one of fitting the offerings of the church to the demands of the times."

Callahan Defends Newbury Award

Award of $27,780 to Harry Willar and Rose Checkoway for land taken by the state in Newbury as "absolutely" without "fraud or deception of any kind," William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works, declared yesterday.

The Commissioner's statement followed a declaration by Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly that the settlement was "exorbitant" and a "steal of the Massachusetts taxpayers' money."

Assistant Attorny General James J. Ronan, who must defend the state against the Willar-Checkoway suit for damages, had asked the Commissioner for all material facts in the matter, particularly those in relation to the charge of fraud. Commissioner Callahan replied in part:

"I note you state in part that you have been shown a statement purporting to come from a member of the Executive Council, in which it is alleged that there was fraud committed in connection with the making of the settlement.

"I wish to advise you that there was absolutely no fraud or deception of any kind, either directly or indirectly in connection with the settlement of this land damage case."

Flanagan Seeks Release From Jail

Thomas J. Flanagan, accountant and bookkeeper of the Codman Hill Construction Company, now in the Charles Street jail on an indeterminate sentence for contempt in not obeying a court order to produce the books of the firm, today filed a petition in the Superior Court asking that the order of his commitment be vacated.

The petition was drawn by Attorney Hubert Thompson. No grounds for vacating the court order, which was effective July 1, were given.

At the time of the hearing in Judge Harold P. Williams' court it was brought out that Flanagan no longer worked for Codman Hill and did not have access to the records of the company.

Fish Industry In N. E. at Its Highest Point

Receipts This Year Promise to Exceed the 1936 Bumper 'Crop'

Growth in Decade

Production of fresh fish in New England waters is at the highest point today in the long history of the commercial fisheries, giving employment to 25,000 "harvesters of the sea" and providing the raw material for a phenomenal growth of the "manufactured product" of fillets and packaged fish.

From the pre-Pilgrim days when Vikings are credited with coming to these shores for the bountiful supply of codfish found in Massachusetts Bay, to the present day, the fishing industry has grown almost steadily. Receipts of fresh fish at Boston have had some setbacks, but by and large the figures increased annually, until in the calendar year 1936, an all-time peak of 313,537,414 pounds were landed at the Boston Fish Pier.

The current year promises to exceed the bumper "crop" of 1936, with 170,433,800 pounds landed from Jan. 1 to July 16, according to Frederick F. Dimick, secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau. This is nearly 500,000 pounds larger than the receipts for the similar period of 1936.

Boston Receipts

Records of Mr. Dimick show groundfish receipts at Boston, by decades since 1900, and annually for the past three years to be:

Year	Receipts (In pounds)
1900	56,549,050
1910	100,232,988
1920	105,365,631
1930	243,786,589
1934	306,214,481
1935	247,296,896
1936	313,537,414

Average prices paid to fishermen for three leading varieties of fish annually for the past four years are:

Year	Haddock	Large Cod	Mkt. Cod
1933	2.8c	2.4c	2.0c
1934	3.2	2.2	2.2
1935	2.6	2.7	2.3
1936	3.5	3.00	2.6

But the "farmers of the sea" face over-production problems even as those who till the soil. Regulation of production of seafood is more difficult than the mere order to plow under as issued by the Government to land farmers. From time immemorial, fishermen have been paid for their work by shares of the lump sum received for sale of the catches brought to market, explained Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Force Prices Down

Heavy hauls of fish force prices down so the natural reaction is to fish longer and harder, Mr. Cooley declared. Coming of the radio by which fishermen on the banks keep in daily touch with the market in Boston, merely stimulated this condition, he said. But large landings at low prices, ultimately reach a point where there is no profit in operating the boats. Then owners withdraw some of their boats, usually utilizing the time to overhaul and recondition them so they will be ready for service when fall and winter prices enable profitable operations again.

At the start of the twentieth century, the fishermen owned their boats, which were built on "shares" whereby a score or more persons would contribute to the cost, sharing in the profits. In many cases they were the men who comprised the crew, as the old type schooners cost around $12,000 to build. The coming of the trawler, however, averaging close to $200,000 in cost, meant that gradually ownership of the vessels went to large companies, driving individual fishermen as a rule out of the ownership.

Thus fishermen work backward—contrary to the laws of supply and demand—because of the individual interest and participation in the proceeds, first as a share owner and even today as recipient of wages based on a share of the sum total received for each haul, explained Mr. Cooley.

Regardless of the value of a stable wage or salary, fishermen refuse to accept such a basis for their earn-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

At the Fishing Capital of the Nation

Galloway — A View of Boston's $1,000,000 Fish Pier

Balloons to End Doleful Drone Of Weather Planes

Sleep in the wee morning hours will henceforth be deep and sweet for residents of Greater Boston and environs who have been disturbed these past few years by the drone of the 5 a. m. weather observation plane. According to an announcement today from Harvard's Blue Hill Observatory, the United States Weather Bureau, beginning next winter, will use radio-meteorograph balloons, instead of the airplane.

Substitution of balloons for airplanes in this work, authorized by Congress for upper air tests, will be of tremendous importance to natural scientists, Dr. Charles F. Brooks of the observatory declared today. "This will make possible," he said, "the obtaining of upper air data in bad weather as well as good, and at heights at least twice as far up as the weather planes went."

Balloon soundings will supply weather men with information they need for improved forecasting of conditions in the flying levels and on the ground, Dr. Brooks said.

The balloon data will play an important part in the Blue Hill Observatory's new long-term program of research in aerology and aeronautical meterology, it was indicated. This program has received the indorsement of the American Geophysical Union.

Government meteorologists, with the co-operation of natural scientists from Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will begin the regular radio soundings of the upper air over Boston Sept. 1. The Weather Bureau has contracted for instruments for a period of 10 months.

In the past two and a half years Harvard natural scientists have perfected a radio-meteorograph, weighing only about one pound, which can operate accurately in the extreme cold of the stratosphere, sending back to earth automatic signals of temperature, pressure, and humidity. These are automatically received and recorded at the ground station.

Luciano Sentence Stands; New Trial for Confederate

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The appellate division of the New York Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the conviction of Charles (Lucky) Luciano, one-time tsar of the "white slave" traffic, but ordered a new trial for Nick Montana, one of the lesser vice lords.

The appellate court voted unanimously against Luciano and five confederates convicted with him a year ago as operators of a $12,000,000 a year vice syndicate. Luciano was sentenced to from 30 to 50 years.

Fair and Cooler, Word for Sunday

By the Associated Press

Relief from the second heat wave to move into New England this season was promised today by the Boston Weather Bureau.

With temperatures ranging from 78 in Concord, N. H., to 86 in Boston, the bureau reported showers would bring slight relief tonight and tomorrow would be "fair and cooler."

It was eight degrees warmer in Boston than yesterday, but nine degrees cooler than when the record for the date was established in 1900.

Polluted Waters May End Bathing

Tests made this morning by State Department of Public Health officials may result in prohibition of sea bathing on Wollaston, Merrymount and Adams Shore beaches, as well as on beaches along the polluted Black's Creek in Quincy, according to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy.

The flow of water under the Wollaston Boulevard bridge over Black's Creek—sometimes known as the "reversing falls"—is enough to carry the pollution out into the harbor and to jeopardize the safety of bathers on adjoining beaches, he pointed out.

Experts have indicated that since the city of Quincy began dumping refuse at the edge of the creek there has not only been scum on the surface of the water—which has fouled the walls of the reversing falls bridge—but there is evidently a body of polluted water in the depths of the creek, which is not changed by the surface flow of the tide.

Mayor Burgin stated this morning that erection of two huge incinerators to dispose of the refuse and garbage now dumped beside Black Creek by the Public Works Department, is being considered.

Workmen today were spreading fresh soil and quick lime on top of the dumps, in an effort—said to be more or less unsuccessful—to ameliorate the situation.

Mile-Long Bridge Linking Vermont And N. Y. Opened

ROUSES POINT, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—The "good neighborliness" of Canada was extolled as "a heartening example to a nervous and warweary world" yesterday at the dedication of a new Lake Champlain bridge at this Canadian-United States border village.

Thousands of automobiles streamed over the mile-long $800,000 span between Rouses Point and Alburg, Va., after 12-year old Laura Thomas had snipped a ribbon to symbolically open the bridge to traffic.

Officials of two states participated in the ceremonies, attended by several thousand persons who braved torrential downpours to hear the speakers.

New York State Supreme Court Justice O. Byron Brewster, praising the friendship between the United States and Canada, characterized the bridge as a "monument of interstate and international good will and accord."

"We should thank God today for the fact that Rouses Point Bridge was born of the arts of peace," he said, "with little or no concern as regards the instrumentalities of war."

Reviewing the once warlike history of the Champlain valley, in which "northeastern New York was made the Belgium of the colonial wars," Mr. Brewster asserted:

"There is no place in the world, than the site and vicinity where this has happened, which better illustrates the truism that 'the history of mankind is the history of shoreline and river.'"

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont said the bridge "forges another link in the chain of friendship between New York and Vermont."

Governor Aiken spoke of the time, "not far distant, when travelers from other climes will learn that we dwell not altogether in a glorious past, but are very progressive."

Those visitors, the Governor added, "will find that our people are not lacking in loyalty to their Government, but ever-insistent that this Government be made to serve and not to dominate."

Jump Shown In Employment In Four Fields

State Planning Board Survey Puts Professional Service at Top

Results Issued

Transportation, Communications and Clerical Work Also Gain

A distinct trend toward greater employment in professional services, transportation communications and clerical work has been discovered in Massachusetts through a study of occupations completed today by the industrial research division of the Massachusetts State Planning Board.

The results of the study were released by Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the planning board, who is conducting a vigorous campaign to dispel the "false impression" that Massachusetts is on the "downgrade" industrially.

The trend toward professional service employment is the sharpest noted in the study, with 170,000 persons in the legal, medical and other professions compared with 143,619 in 1929, the figure contained in the last federal census.

The strongest factor accounting for this rush to professional services, the industrial research division officials contended, is the desire of parents to push their sons and daughters into "white collar" positions rather than into industrial jobs.

Increase Shown

Professionals today account for 9.8 per cent of Massachusetts 1,871,000 employable persons out of a 1937 estimated population of 4,400,000. The 1929 percentage was 7.92.

The distribution or trade field has experienced a sharp increase, as well, with 280,000 persons thus employed now compared with 251,059 in 1929. The percentage jump is from 13.84 to 14.96 per cent.

Further increased employment in the distribution field is anticipated by the industrial research division as new or re-established industries continue to build up Massachusetts' industrial production.

The ebbing of Massachusetts industries to other states has now been stopped or very drastically curtailed. Today's industrial tide appears flowing into this state, with more than 400 new industries operating here at the end of 1936. Many other industries have been established here since the first of the year bringing the number of operating industries to nearly 9000.

The present number of Massachusetts industries constitutes a 50 per cent recovery from the 1933 low point of 8145 industries. The prosperity peak found 9845 plants operating in 1929.

Jump to Transport

This increased industrial activity has resulted in increased employment in transport and communications, where the number of workers has jumped from 138,467 to 145,000. While the increase is small, the industrial research division anticipated a sharp rise within a short time because of increased production which will necessitate additional facilities.

On the other hand, however, employment in manufacturing and mechanics has slumped off, with 732,000 persons now employed in this field compared with 773,293 in 1929. The 1937 figure is 39.11 per cent of the employable population compared with 42.62 in 1929.

The division officials attribute this decrease to technical improve-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Vermont Prepares to Act if Milk Pact Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 17—Heads of state departments were called into emergency conference Tuesday by Gov. George D. Aiken "to prepare for eventualities" should amendments to the Boston milk marketing agreement be rejected in the New England-wide balloting by producers. Possibility of the need of a special session of the General Assembly to cope with "prospective problems" if the present dairy crisis becomes more acute was discussed.

In a prepared statement the Governor said: "The greatest danger to our dairy industry is the fact that few people realize how critical the situation is. If 10,000 people were made homeless by fire or flood, help and sympathy would be offered by the entire nation—yet we are faced with the possibility of that number of individuals losing everything they possess because of manipulation of the milk market and not even their near neighbors realize the enormity of it."

Heads of the departments which would be most seriously affected if the State's dairy fabric was further weakened, were present at Tuesday's conference. They were Commissioner of Welfare Timothy C. Dale, Director W. Arthur Simpson of the old age assistance department, Commissioner of Agriculture E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance Donald Hemingway and Commissioner of Taxes E. M. Harvey.

With hundreds of Vermont farmers facing bankruptcy because of the low prices prevailing for more than a year in the Boston market, Governor Aiken indicated he sought to prepare department heads for whatever effect might follow rejection of the proposed AAA license. An adverse vote might be expected to affect seriously town finances, banking and insurance and industrial interests besides increasing the burden of state welfare agencies.

There are those, however, who do not take such a serious view of the situation and are inclined to believe that the amendments to the marketing license will be accepted and an organized market under AAA auspices prevail once more in Greater Boston.

Victory Held Won

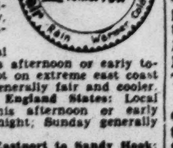
These say that the victory is as good as won on the basis of existing figures. There are approximately 18,000 producers in the New England area supplying the Greater Boston market. The vote of approximately 10,000 of them will be cast in units in favor of the license, by the co-operative organizations of which they are members, such as the New England Milk Producers Association, United Farmers, the Milton Creamery Co-operative and others. The question will be decided by two thirds of the votes cast, however, rather than on

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

The Week in Vermont

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Local showers or thunderstorms this afternoon or evening with slightly lower temperature; fair and somewhat cooler late tonight and Sunday; moderate westerly, shifting to northwest winds.

Maine: Local thundershower this afternoon or early tonight; cooler except on extreme east coast tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

All Other New England States: Local thundershowers this afternoon or early tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest and west winds shifting to northwest tonight and partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday; local showers tonight.

Weather Outlook for the Week Beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except a period of showers middle of week; cooler Sunday, warmer by Tuesday, and slightly cooler by Thursday; temperature for the week will likely average about normal.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	72	Minneapolis	54	70
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	80	84
Chicago	64	80	New York	62	88
Denver	60	86	Philadelphia	70	92
Helena	52	...	St. Louis	76	92
Kansas City	72	92	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	76	96
Miami	82	86			

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. July 17.
B—Maximum July 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:43 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 8:17 a. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Sunday, 8:34 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Monday, 9:09 a. m.; height, 7.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:39 p. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:38 p. m. Sunday.

WPA Problems—Hurley vs. Roosevelt

Gov. Charles F. Hurley fairly stole the show from James Roosevelt yesterday afternoon at the Parker House as he met the President's eldest son's plan for putting discharged WPA employees back to work with a different one.

Such appeared to be the opinion today of most of the 200-odd editors and publishers who attended the meeting and most of the Beacon Hill politicos to whom invitations to attend were not sent.

While the elder of the younger generations of Roosevelts outlined his plan for free "positions wanted" advertisements in newspapers throughout the State, with an attendant State-wide clearing house by which prospective employers could contact advertisers, the Governor proposed to liberalize credit to enable small business men to borrow more on capital and business, to fill unfilled orders, thus increasing output and putting more people to work.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke his entire eight-page address into the microphone, uninterrupted by applause. Governor Hurley, on the other hand, received commendation with practically every utterance.

Not Too Effective

After mulling the Roosevelt-fils plan through the night, Beacon Hill today seemed to feel that the scheme is not too effective.

In his opening yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt declared that the Federal Government is "attempting to facilitate as rapidly as possible the absorption of the unemployed in private industry, which, we have been assured, can be done."

But can it be done? Beacon Hill was asking today. Despite the fact that the WPA itself claims that at least 400 workers a week since the first of the year have left and are continuing to leave the relief rolls

Up and Down Beacon Hill

for private employment, observers point out that the Boston office of the Massachusetts Employment Service was able to place less than 550 persons during the month of May.

With such a reputable agency at work, and only able to find work for so few, it was asked, how long will it take private industry itself to absorb the total of 18,000 workers? Further, WPA dischargees are not the only ones out of work. Mr. Roosevelt declared that since the first of the year Massachusetts' quota had been reduced by 35,000 persons. But what, it was asked, about the 70,000 persons certified for the WPA who as yet have not been able to find either a position on relief or a job in business?

As for the plan to list 35,000 names in newspapers throughout the State, while commending Mr. Roosevelt for trying to do something to alleviate the suffering of the unemployed, the consensus on the Hill was that he was carrying his hopes of public philanthropy too far. Approximately 35,000 names, plus the additional 70,000 on the certified list, it said, would make a fair-sized newspaper in itself. Observers declared no newspaper could finance a venture like that for long, even printing it in sections as suggested by Mr. Roosevelt.

Proposal Not New

The plan of free "want ads," it might be pointed out, is not new. In fact, several metropolitan dailies already have been approached on that subject, but each has turned the project down as too costly and impractical.

Inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt's scheme seems to stand or fall on the question of the newspapers, Beacon Hill left the rest of the plan—entailing free service by chambers of commerce throughout the Commonwealth in recruiting, establishing and running the clearing house for the want ads—with practically no discussion.

It turned instead to Governor Hurley's proposals, received so enthusiastically at yesterday's meeting. It echoed the remarks made on the floor yesterday by Arthur Mansfield, publisher of the Arlington Daily News, who said, "It has always been my conviction that the question of unemployment will never be solved until the responsibility for a program is put upon the shoulders of industry itself. The multiplication of agencies to carry on relief, whether WPA or CCC, cannot solve the problem.

"I appreciate the remarks of the Governor regarding the making of a complete analysis of business conditions. My thoughts were with the Governor when he suggested that credit be liberalized for the small business man. With establishment of a board, composed of the president of the Federal Reserve Bank, the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Commission and the State banking commissioner, the small merchant and manufacturer should be able to obtain further credit, carry on and expand his business and put more unemployed back to work. That, to me, spells progress."

Even outspoken criticism of the New Deal was voiced by one editor, who declared he favored listing those on the WPA, instead of those who were dropped.

In the face of such remarks, Mr. Roosevelt never for an instant lost his poise or charm. Skillfully he parried such thrusts, leaving each sortie on a friendly plane.

With his tact, Mr. Roosevelt did a masterful job of selling his father to the State of Massachusetts last November. Whether Salesman James did equally as masterfully in his own behalf—even though he emphatically denies any political aspirations here—remains to be seen, it was felt on Beacon Hill today.

Gordon A. Campbell

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Movies

Boston—
"Born Reckless," featuring Brian Donlevy and Rochelle Hudson. 10:46 a. m., 1:07, 3:28, 5:49, 8:10, 10:30. Also Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker in "Sweetheart of the Navy." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:12, 4:33, 6:54, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Midnight Madonna," with Warren William, Mady Correll, Kitty Claney and Edward Ellis. Fenway: 2:15, 5, 7:15, 10:20. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Also "She Had to Eat," with Jack Haley, Rochelle Hudson and Arthur Treacher. Fenway: 2:55, 5:40, 8:15, 9. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 2, 5:50, 8:35.

Uptown—
"Slim," with Pat O'Brien, Henry Fonda and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "There Goes My Girl," featuring Gene Raymond, Ann Sothern, Gordon Jones, Frank Jenks and Alan Craig. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Give Me Your Heart," featuring George Brent and Kay Francis. 2, 5, 7:50, 10:15. Also "Mary of Scotland," starring Frederic March and Katharine Hepburn. 10:25 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Singing Marine," with Dick Powell, Doris Weston and Don Rockwell. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10:00. Stage: Clyde Lucas and his orchestra. Revue with Troy and Lynn.

Radio Programs
Page 10

South Station Theater—
"Travel the Orient," "Circus Comes to Town," Peter Van Steeden and his orchestra, "Silly Symphony," "Reunion in Rhythm," "The Land of Magyar," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Memorial—
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda and others. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen.

Modern—
"Another Dawn," with Kay Francis and Errol Flynn. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "Fly Away Baby," featuring Glenda Farrell. 10:35 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

State and Orpheum—
"The Emperor's Candlesticks," starring William Powell and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Pick a Star," with Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, and Laurel and Oliver Hardy. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Coolidge Corner—
"23½ Hours Leave," with Doug MacLean, James Ellison, Terry Walker and Morgan Hill. 2:05, 5:05, 8:00. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea. 3:55, 6:50, 10:00.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going on in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fine Arts—
"Cloistered" (intimate life of nuns), 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "The Blue Light," film taken in the Dolomites. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

University—
Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea in "Woman Chases Man," 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Wallace Beery in "Good Old Soak," 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Tomorrow

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Karl Zeiss, soloist. Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Concerts to Come

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor. Boston Common, 12 noon. July 19.

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. Wm. A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Dean Road, Brookline, 8 p. m., July 20.

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Boston Concert Band. Wm. A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Boston Common, 12 noon, July 21.

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Symphonic Swing Orchestra. Al Starita, conductor, assisted by The Continentals. Charles R. Hestor, conductor. Dean Road, Brookline, 8 p. m., July 23.

Parkman Bandstand—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor, Boston Common, 12 noon, July 23.

New Goal of CCC Is Defined As Training for Self-Support; Cultural Side Not Shirked

Clarification of the present aims of the Civilian Conservation Corps—taking its training out of what a large proportion of taxpayers mistakingly considers "boondoggling"—was the contribution of G. B. Arthur, supervisor of CCC project training for the Department of the Interior, addressing the First Corps Area Summer School of Camp Education Advisers at their dinner at ... Myles Standish.

This youth service, whose continuance Congress recently approved in an appropriation to guarantee $350,000,000 a year to carry the roster of 300,000 young men, is now reaping the benefit of a shift in emphasis from the academic to the practical.

The benefit, Mr. Arthur said, is two-fold: men are being better trained along practical lines, heading toward a job outside the service, and their families are in a measure assured that their sons will not come home dependent upon them after a period in camp.

Technical points of policy and procedure, education and training, in Mr. Arthur's talk, indicated that indispensable academic education—in addition to such vocational education as is not attached to the work project and leisure time courses—continues to be the responsibility of the Army. Practical training on the job and off the job he considers the responsibility of the technical services.

Many Agencies Are Involved

The entire set-up is a co-operative job with the national and state park services, the bureau of reclamation, the division of grazing, the bureau of Indian affairs, the general land office, and, in the Department of Agriculture, the forest service, the drainage service, soil conservation and the biological survey.

The nature and scope of the CCC remains as in the beginning, Mr. Arthur said: to benefit boys by taking them off the streets and giving them useful work to do. The major change is that, with the passing of the emergency, emphasis has turned more to the need of the enrollee than to relief for his family.

"The work program," he said, "must be made to produce the maximum benefit to the enrollee. This can be done only by bringing him into the work as a partner, and this, in turn, only by arousing his self-interest in what is being done—for what the work can produce for him."

The surest way to arouse this self-interest, the speaker said—"and usually the only way"—is in the work actually being done with the hands. This is the conclusion reached in adult education in general.

"Contrariwise, any system which is purely artificial because set up without actual work as a foundation—as laboratory work—will fail. This would be like a trade school course without the evidence of self-interest evinced by the fact of paying tuition, without a manifestation of desire.

"This work with the hands is not adequate training. It must be supported by classroom work to give the enrollee a well-grounded understanding of what he is doing.

"We do not wish to train enrollees toward the common lines which are considered vocational training, for they lead to the cities. Rather, we should try to train these enrollees away from the cities, in lines growing naturally out of our work.

"We want every enrollee to become able to do for himself when he leaves camp, either on a contract basis or for an employer, the work that he doing for us in camp, and every part of our developing program is directed toward that end.

"To sum up our objectives, we may say that there are two yardsticks which we can use in valuing this training on-the-job and off-the-job: 1. Better work and more work on the project; 2. The enrollee must get a job outside and hold it, as the direct result of training.

"It is inconceivable that the United States should take 300,000 boys as wards of the Government for an average of eight and one third months, and turn them back to their home communities no better fitted to maintain themselves as self-respecting citizens than before.

No Military Connection

"Detention camps or camouflaged military camps may be possible elsewhere, but not in America. We cannot escape the obligation to give these boys all the training they will accept to set them up in a better way back home.

"It is equally inconceivable that we should not teach them the dignity and importance of labor, on the highest level they can attain. The scope of personal integrity as a self-respecting citizen must be stimulated through work.

"H. R. Kylie of the United States forest service said the other day in our talk about this meeting, that there are 300,000 mothers back home who are wondering how these boys will come home from camp, able to support themselves and continue to contribute to the maintenance of the family, or again to be dependent on the family. That fairly poses the need for practical training.

"The prime need of these enrollees is a job. That is what we have all trained for, regardless of what other name we have had for the training on the job. And at their age these enrollees need the stabilizing influence of a job more than any other thing.

"Our duty toward them is a simple one: to train them to get this job and hold it."

Fred Morrell, assistant chief forester of the United States forest service, also addressed the meeting on general aspects of the CCC.

Congressmen Unite in Seeking Aid for N.E. Poultry Dealers

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—A group of New England senators and Massachusetts representatives have agreed to seek relief for New England poultry dealers from the Department of Agriculture, the Tariff Commission and through legislation.

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who presided over the meeting, appointed Representatives John W. McCormack, Boston, and Allen T. Treadway, Stockbridge, both members of the House Ways and Means Committee, to study excise bills pending before the committee relating to taxes on imported eggs.

The congressmen voted to introduce a resolution asking the Tariff Commission for information on importations to this country of frozen and dried eggs.

They also agreed to ask Secretary Wallace his views on five questions affecting poultry dealers who comprise the second largest agricultural industry in New England.

The questions were:

1—What are the prospects for the new corn crop; 2—What will the probable effect of this crop have on the status of poultry producers; 3—Would poultry producers be helped by removal of AAA regulations limiting corn acreage; 4—What is the secretary's opinion on the effect of imported eggs on the domestic market; and 5—Would it be helpful to have the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation purchase a larger number of eggs?

The new Englanders said high feed prices and the low prices for eggs were causing New England poultrymen to lose money in their business.

Those who attended the conference were Senators Walsh and Lodge of Massachusetts; Hale and White of Maine; Maloney and Lonergan of Connecticut; Green of Rhode Island; and Bridges of New Hampshire; and Representatives Gifford, Holmes, Rogers, McCormack, Martin, Clason, Higgins and Treadway.

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Christian Science Program

For Sunday, July 18

4:30 p. m.—WIXAL (11.79mc), Address on Christian Science, readings and music, under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 19

8:30 a. m.—WORL, Devotional Service, conducted by the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings.

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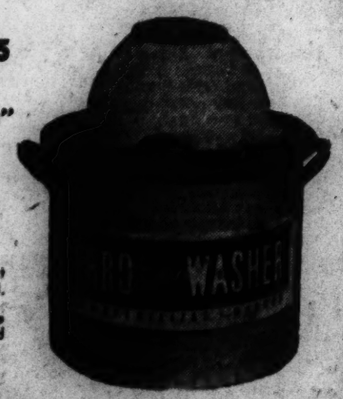


- Does 6 men's shirts at once and does them well.
- Especially practicable for baby clothes and dainty lingerie.

STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Mail or phone orders—HUBbard 2700 until 10 p. m.

Hip, Hip for Maine

By a Staff Photographer

Not Left This Time

Boy Who Wished to Camp Goes to Maine for Month

When the buses of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation pulled away from their building June 29, headed for Agassis Village in the woods at West Poland, Maine, a Monitor photographer, who had been specializing in capturing news smiles and good cheer up to that time, caught sight of a little fellow leaning against the Foundation home.

He wasn't "dressed up" to go to camp. He hadn't been invited to go to camp. He probably didn't know that at the other end of the run there was a cow, a pony, sheep, dogs, chickens and ducks—and 15 monkeys! His hair was tousled and his principal garment was a pair of overalls. His home-made shoe-shine box indicated that he was not a man of leisure.

There was something in the wistful way he watched the 50 newsboys, shouting happy farewells and waving back at their parents and friends, that made the photographer snap the picture.

Back at the office the bootblack topped the actual news picture of the line-up at a motorbus. The boy in overalls was made a part of the illustration to the news story with the caption "He Must Stay Behind."

A few days later the telephone jingled on the desk of Harry B. Taplin, executive secretary of the Foundation. On the line was a lady who had seen the "All Aboard, Hip, Hip for Maine" story of the departure and the news picture. Her particular interest was in the boy left behind.

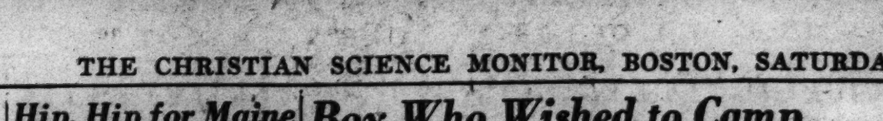
Mr. Taplin smiled as he hung up the receiver. His immediate job was to send out runners to locate the young bootblack and advise him that he was scheduled to spend one month at Agassis Village as the guest of the lady who was moved by his mute appeal in the Monitor's story.

Bench Artistry Of Harvard Sons Becomes Shavings

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 17 (AP)—Wheels of progress have smoothed out artistic carvings on many desks in Sever Hall, classroom building in Harvard University's yard.

For many long hours during many student generations, Harvard undergraduates have carved their initials, the current Harvard-Yale football score or almost anything that came to mind, on Sever's benches. Desk tops eventually became useless for taking notes and Harvard decided to remove a few wrinkles. The artistry of generations was reduced to a pile of shavings.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time-table, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Frank Dailey's Or.	Herman Middleman's Or.	Princeton track meet...	Sport reports; records..	Sport reports
5:15	Frank Dailey's Or..	Sports reports	Princeton track meet...	Sport reports; records..	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Sports reports	Kindergarten; sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Radio Guild
5:45	The Boston Hour	Sports reports		Sport reports; records	Junior Radio Guild
6:00	News; sports review	News; Little Show	Yankee News Service	Network sport program	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"	Studio music; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Music; Sports Col.	News; sports; music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comments	Sport reports
6:45	Views on Orient	News; sports; music	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Ted Lewis' Orch.	Message of Israel:	"El Chico": orchestra	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Ted Lewis' Orch.	speaker; organ	James A. Roosevelt, talk	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
7:30	Concert Hall	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Wonder Strings"
7:45	Concert Hall	Jim's Question Bee	Piano duo	"It's a Racket": sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Saturday Night	To be announced	M. Wilson's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Popular songs
8:15	Swing Club	Musicale	M. Wilson's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	Goldman Band	Robin Hood Dell Concert; symphony orches	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45	sketch; soloists	Goldman Band		Horace Heidt's Orch.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
9:00	"Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance;	Ara, Jane Burbi, con-	"Louisiana Hayride";	Songs, Pearl Williams
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	dcctor, Fla.	comedy and music	Olympian Orchestra
9:30	America Dances	vocal groups; Hoosier	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	"Fantasy"; Frederick	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45	America Dances	Hot Shots	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Stark's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00	Your Hit Parade;	Cincinnati Summer	Pan-American Games	Mexican orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15	vocalists; male	Opera Association pre-	From Exposition, Dal-	Movie comment	"Melodie Tunes"
10:30	trio; guest soloist	sents "Mignon"	las, Texas	Grant Park concert	Milton Kellem's Orch.
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	Cincinnati Opera	Pan-American Games	Grant Park concert	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Rondelay	Yankee News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	E. Jolesnik's Orchestra
11:15	B. Berigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	E. Jolesnik's Orchestra
11:30	Arnheim's Orch.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Pan-American Chamber	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:45	Arnheim's Orch.	Jolly Coburn's Orchestra	Music from Mexico	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob," children's	Sunday Serenade	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Musicale	variety program	Sunday Serenade	Song Recital
10:30	Romany Trail; or.	Wahlberg Brown string	Renaissance Quintet	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; musicale
10:45	Romany Trail; or.	ensemble	Renaissance Quintet	tist Church service	Harpers Varieties
11:00	Morning worship at	News; vocalist	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties
11:15	St. Paul's Cathedral	Radio Journal	"Bravest of the Brave";	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30	Morning worship at	Noble Cain's a capella	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45	St. Paul's Cathedral	choir recital	"Symphonietta"	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	St. Paul's Cathedral	Southernaires: quartet.	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Colonial News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15	Sentimental Music	Southernaires: quartet.	prano; organist	"Three Quarter Time"	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Salon Orch.	"Serenade"; popular	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	and organ	concert	Yankee News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	News report; Sun-	Radio City Salon Orch.	Question Box; talk	Sammy Kaye; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:15	day Musicale	concert	Question Box; talk	Sammy Kaye; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Poetic Strings	"Our Neighbors"; home	"Dreams Long Ago";	Music in Many Moods;	Portuguese Hour
1:45	K. of C. program	interviews	song dramatization	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00	St. Louis Serenade	Magic Key: Jean Sab-	Sunday Drivers, variety	Charioteers; quartet	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	St. Louis Serenade	lon; Frank	show	"Songs They Write";	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Living Dramas"	Milton J. Cross; sym-	"Thatcher Colt"; dra-	Johnny Hauser's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	"Living Dramas"	phony orchestra	matic sketch	Johnny Hauser's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	Everybody's Music;	Kidoodlers	Chautauqua Symphony	Martha & Hal, songs	Polish program
3:15	Columbia Sym-	Howard Marshall	Concert; soloists; orch.	"Just Between Us"	Polish program
3:30	phony Orch., How-	Relay from Germany;	Chautauqua Symphony	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Irish Minstrels
3:45	ard Barlow, cond.	children's choir	Concert; soloists; orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Symphony orchestra
4:00	Hagen spelling bee	Sunday Vespers: talk;	International Broadcast	Radioland Orchestra	Dance music
4:15	Hagen spelling bee	mixed quartet	from Rome	From Great Lakes Ex-	Dance music
4:30	Hagen spelling bee	"Senator Fishface and	"The World is Yours";	position	"Dream Time"; music
4:45	Hagen spelling bee	Prof. Piggsbottle"	Smithsonian drama	Exposition Orchestra	"Melodie Tunes"
5:00	Swing Your Partner	"There Was a Woman":	Musical Roundup	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:15	WEEI news	drama and music	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:30	Guy Lombardo and	Mountain choir festival	Helen Traubel; harpist;	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:45	his orch.; soloists.	Mountain choir festival	concert orchestra	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
6:00	The Chicagoans	Sports comments	Marimba melodies	The Cosmopolitans	Intercity Express
6:15	The Chicagoans	Canadian Guards Band	"Supper Dance"	Reports and comment	Integrity Express
6:30	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Golden Gate Park Band	Yankee News Service	"Fun in Swingtime";	Dramatization
6:45	vocal soloists	Golden Gate Park Band	Reports and comment	Tim and Irene; orch.	Dramatization
7:00	Columbia W'kshop;	Ernest Gill's California	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	Colonial News Service	"Wonder Strings"
7:15	dramatic sketch	Concert	comedy trio; orch.	Orrin Williams's Orch.	"Organesque"
7:30	Harry von Zell's	Werner Janssen's Orch.;	Fireside Recital; vocal	Cesare Sodpro Directs:	Studio report
7:45	Summer Program:	popular soloist	Popular vocalists	soloists; orchestra	Talk; "Pianologues"
8:00	Bradley's Orch.;	To Be Announced	W. C. Fields; Florence	Ted Weems's Orchestra	"Roving Reporter"
8:15	Milt'n Berle; music	To Be Announced	George; sketch; Don	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Jack Ward, soloist
8:30	Jimmie Wallington;	To Be Announced	Ameche; Edgar Bergen;	Esplanade Concert	Dance music
8:45	soloists; orchestra	To Be Announced	soloist; orchestra	Esplanade Concert	"Movie Stardust"
9:00	Universal Rhythm:	Shep Field's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Hi There, Audience";	"Five Star Final"
9:15	Frank Crumit;	Bob Hope; soloist	Round; soloists; orch	Ray Perkins; vocalists	"Five Star Final"
9:30	Richard Bonelli;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Dance Tunes	Popular songs; orchestra
9:45	Rex Chandler's Or.	Choir Symphonette	miliar Music	Dance Tunes	Organ recital
10:00	Lewisohn Stadium	National Music Camp	Sunday Party; James	Kay Kyser's Orchestra;	Good Will Hour
10:15	Concert; Philhar-	concert, relayed from	Melton; soloists; Tom	comedy; soloists	Good Will Hour
10:30	monic Orchestra,	Interlochen, Mich.;	Howard; guest artists;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
10:45	Fritz Reiner, cond.	speakers	orchestra	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; report	Studio reports; news	News Service	"Rhythm and Romance"	New England news
11:15	Frank Dailey's Or.	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orch.	"Speedway Thrills"
11:30	Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varson's Orchestra	Music; Molinas's Orch.	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:45	Jay Freeman's Or.	Eddie Varson's Orchestra	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	"Morning Carnival"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	orchestra	Household talk	"Morning Carnival"	Song recital
9:30	Shopping Adviser	As You Like It; news	"Tunes for Two"	"Morning Carnival"	Piano lessons; talks
9:45	Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	Variety program	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Mary Martin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Melody Sweethearts"	Daily Inspirations
10:15	Song Stylists	"Ma Perkins"	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organ	Jean Evans, songs
10:30	Between Bookends	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tunes for Two"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Ruth and Bill; sk.	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Walter Cuffe, tenor
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"	"Musical Edition"	"Cooking School"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	News Service	The Gift Shop
11:45	Real Life Stories	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters; orchestra	Organ recital	New England in News
12:00	Davis Cup summary	News; Noonday Show:	Dream Days: sketch	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orchestra	Mary Martin; sketch	Network speaker	Italian review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	Joe Dumond; quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Helen Jane Behlke	Studio interviews	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Betty and Bob: sk.	"Harvey and Dell"	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	B. Crocker, hymns	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	String quartet	Midday Service: talk;	Chamberlain Brown:
1:45	Hollyw'd in Person	Home Hour: talks;	"The Hemingways"	music	guest soloists
2:00	Thru Woman's Eyes	soloist; Homesteaders'	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Sweet Music"
2:15	Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	Donald van Wart	Organ recital	Charital news
2:30	WEEI news	Home Forum	Piano and guitar	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
2:45	"Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum	Johnny O'Brien's Orch.	Sport reports	"Melody Matinee"
3:00	Major's v'riety show	U. S. Navy Band	Pepper Young's Family	Rees-Cincinnati baseball	Organ Melodies
3:15	Major's v'riety show	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Pop concert: orch.	"Let's Talk It Over";	"Vic and Sade"	Rees-Cincinnati baseball	Sport reports
3:45	Pop concert: orch.	women's program	"The O'Neills"; sketch	game	Sport reports
4:00	Stocks; music	Club Matinee; soloists;	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rees-Cincinnati baseball	Sport reports
4:15	Allspice, Air Travel	orchestra	"Personal Column"	game	Sport reports
4:30	"Play Days"; music	Club Matinee; soloists;	Sophisticated music	Rees-Cincinnati baseball	Sport reports
4:45	"Play Days"; music	popular orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sport reports
5:00	Clyde Barrie, songs	Interview	Carol Weymann, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	Elon Quartet	Organ recital	"Dari Dan"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady";	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Popular soloists	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Music; sports column	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup";	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Frances Langford, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Orch.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Piano duo	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Radio Gazette: t'lks	"Lum and Abner"	Soloist; orchestra	Serenade	What Would You Do?
7:45	Boake Carter	John Herrick, songs	Campbell's Royalists	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good-Time Society";	Burns and Allen; Ray	"Jam Nocturne"; soloists; orchestra	Message to motorists
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloist	Movie comment	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	Goldman Band concert	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Let's Visit"; infor-	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	Goldman Band concert	prano; chorus; orch.	mal home interviews	"Wonder Strings"
9:00	Shakespeare Cycle:	Goldman Band concert	"Fibber McGee and	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:15	"Much Ado About	Goldman Band concert	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:30	Nothing"; Leslie	John Barrymore in	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Esplanade Concert	Amateur Hour
9:45	Howard; E. Russell	"Twelfth Night," with	orchestra	Esplanade Concert	Amateur Hour
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	players; orchestra	Lullaby Lady; quartet;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	Paul Martin's Music	trio; orchestra	mon Michaux	Amateur Hour
10:30	"Your Week of the	Nat. Forum: talk, guest	Music for Moderns	"Pageant of Melody";	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	Weeds"; songs; or.	speaker	Music for Moderns	vocalist; Henry Weber's	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Dance music
11:15	Ted Lewis's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Girls' vocal trio
11:30	B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varson's Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:45	B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varson's Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Murray Regards Roosevelt WPA Plan 'Nebulous'

Albert N. Murray, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, today refused to reveal whether or not he will accept the position offered him yesterday by James Roosevelt in the latter's plan to place every discharged WPA worker in this state in private industry.

Under the plan, Mr. Murray was named as chairman of an executive committee to conduct the actual campaign to put the workers back to work. Mr. Murray, however, declared Mr. Roosevelt's plan "nebulous" at present, and deferred his decision until Monday. He declared that although the plan was designed primarily to help former WPA workers, he felt that throughout the state a great many other unemployed are also in need of assistance.

Mr. Roosevelt's plan as announced at the Parker House yesterday to some 200 newspaper publishers and editors entails free listing of want ads by the 35,000 relief workers dropped since Jan. 1 of this year, and establishment of "clearing houses" throughout the State to establish contact between employers and the unemployed.

Following Governor Hurley's proposal to liberalize credit to small business men in order that they might expand, Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly charged that in the matter of relief funds, Massachusetts has never received her fair share. He declared he doubted private industry could at this time absorb all these employees, and suggested that the WPA be continued until such time as it could.

The Lieutenant - Governor's charges were answered by Lt.-Col. John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrator, who declared that more than 16,000 "chiselers" have been dropped from the WPA rolls in an effort to make the agency primarily one of relief for needy persons.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Roosevelt appointed a nominating committee to work out a permanent organization to administer his plan. This committee included: Carl Dreyfus, Boston American; A. J. Philpott, Boston Globe; Robert Choate, Boston Herald; Robert Norton, Boston Post; John A. O'Hearn, Lawrence Eagle and Tribune; Cooper Gaw, New Bedford Standard Times; Sherman H. Bowles, Springfield newspapers; Fred Murkland, Worcester Post; Clayton Fairbanks, Needham Times; P. A. O'Connell and Prescott Bigelow, Boston Chamber of Commerce; J. A. Holman, WBZ; John Shepard, Yankee Network; James T. Moriarty, state commissioner of labor and industries; Fred J. Graham, state employment service, and Col. John J. McDonough, state WPA director.

Work

(Continued from Page 9)

ment in machinery and more efficient methods of manufacture which have made possible greater production with less labor. The slack has not yet been absorbed by new industries but it is expected a continued trend toward new industries will bring these employment figures up, although many of the workers have now turned to other fields, it is understood.

Meanwhile, despite the depression, the number of persons engaged in domestic and personal services has increased from 192,167 in 1929 to 212,000 in 1937. This figure includes workers in hotels, restaurants, laundries as well as servants.

Clerical Jobs

Increased clerical occupations are also reported by the industrial research division. In this field more than 220,000 are now employed, compared with 207,819 in 1929.

Approximately 2.5 per cent of the 1,871,000 Massachusetts employables are holding city, town, county or state positions. Thus public service accounts for approximately 47,000 persons in Massachusetts.

Encouraged by the signs of increased employment and the attraction of new industries to Massachusetts, the State Planning Board is gathering material daily to help boost Massachusetts as an industrial and recreational state.

Undoubtedly many of its surveys will be used by the new Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission in its forthcoming campaign to popularize Massachusetts in the eyes of the nation. The development commission has been authorized to spend $50,000 to develop industry, recreation and agriculture in Massachusetts.

Union Tactics Assailed By Worcester Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 17—Tactical errors were blamed by members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee here today for collapse of the S. W. O. C.'s seven-week strike at the Reed & Prince screw manufacturing plant.

Dissatisfaction was expressed by employees as they returned to work yesterday at the loss of seven weeks' pay without compensating gains. This became more evident when the company announced it could not place all of the 800 workers on full time at once, due to loss of orders during the strike. The company, however, advanced each employee $10 in pay.

The chief tactical error found by union members was the refusal of Martin J. Walsh, sub-regional director of the T. W. C., to accept the contract offered by the company seven weeks ago. Although wage and hour provisions were satisfactory to union heads, Mr. Walsh called the strike because grievance and seniority clauses were unsatisfactory.

Mr. Walsh issued a statement that "while the immediate purpose of the strike, to secure a final, union contract embodying the principle of impartial arbitration of labor disputes, was not attained, the union remains intact, its preliminary contract remains in force, and the company, by its conduct during the recent negotiations and strike, has thoroughly discredited itself in the eyes of all fair-minded persons in the city."

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If it weren't for the undeniable fact that people always need summer clothes before the month of July comes around, we'd advise waiting before starting one's summer wardrobe. But at that, we recommend waiting for some items that one can really wait for (that is as near as a woman can come to waiting for clothes, once she's made up her mind she's going to have them!) until after the Fourth. Because then it is that the stores decide that winter is about to set in . . . and they give us the well-known July Sales. With which we can do very nicely.

Summery Dresses For a Paltry $2

Of course, these buys are all around you, in every department . . . but if it's especially summery cotton dresses you're looking for, you might try Slattery's. Inasmuch as they've been offering misses, and women's dresses . . . cotton prints, lingerie trims, tailored cottons for town wear and so on for a mere $2. Not only in their Boston Shops, but out in Brookline and Wellesley, too, we understand.

Here's Luggage That Shows Class

There's nothing like good luggage to make you feel you're starting your trip right. And these days, with the matched luggage seen everywhere, it makes it even more "right." But if you doubt it, just take a look at the "Wheary" line of trunks and luggage . . . as shown by London Harness Company, at 60 Franklin Street. Because is it good looking! And you have no less than something like 18 ensembles that make up the Wheary line, from which to choose. In just about every size, shape, and type you could possibly want. Which means there are "Wardrolettes" to take care of your long trips; the "Whearilite" . . . for the man who always flies when he goes beyond Cambridge, and needs but one suit and a few other supplies; a hat and shoe case that holds six pairs of shoes, hosiery and lingerie, and two of the new larger hats (or more of the smaller type, but it's nice to know you can get a big one in somewhere); as well as the Aviatrix . . . which accommodates eight dresses with but two foldings, and space for the whatnot a woman insists on tucking in when she travels.

Cotton Blankets Useful Just Now

Whether or not you have a cottage at the seashore, you may need a supply of those cool, lightweight cotton blankets that are just enough to throw over you when a bit of air starts blowing. Shepard's has the Esmond blanket in this description all the time for around $2.29 . . . but right now they're having a sale, and they're $1.66. So if it's a real supply of them that you need, they'll be quite a saving.

White Chiffon Dress; Simply Glamorous

Just the thing for the theater, dancing and even a formal afternoon affair is the glamorous-looking white chiffon dress we saw at Francine's. At 415 Boylston Street. It's long, of course, with no broken lines . . . it simply flows. Belted at the waist with a narrow gold kid belt, sleeveless, or at least if there are sleeves, it's just a smattering over the shoulder, and a collar such as you'd find in any classic sports dress. With four or five turquoise and rhinestone buttons buttoning it up the front. And incidentally they're nice looking buttons, and the utter simplicity of the dress can carry it off.

Monogram Now On Your Street Dress

Well, they've monogrammed and personalized everything else, so we don't suppose we should have been at all surprised to see somebody's monogram walking up Crawford Hollidge's street dress of black cloqué crepe, that's topped with a crisp little white collar. The letters go in for double duty . . . they act as fasteners, as well as information. $39.95, in sizes 12 to 20.

Here's a Cream That Does the Trick

We've often asked for the name of a foundation cream "that will really keep a dusting of powder on our nose" . . . and we've always been most apologetic and said we'd have to wait until we found one with which we were really satisfied ourself. And now that we have, we're ready to tell all. It's Luzier's Foundation cream . . . and you get it from Dorothy Irvine, at Luzier's . . . at 115 Newbury Street. That's the Salon where they make up special creams for you.

Dipping Into The Tid-Bits Class

P. S. $17.95 buys one of those Simmons Wheel Chaise Longue affairs at Jordan's. For your lawn (if any) and you can wheel it in and out of the shade. We notice that the evening bags around town are getting bigger. Manufacturers are apparently finally realizing that it takes just as much "junk" to carry a woman through an evening as through a day.

Janet Treat.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday feature)

Island Steamboat Service Is Resumed as Strike Ends

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to switch to the I. S. U. or quit the vessels.

Meanwhile, officials of the New Haven have threatened to abandon the Fall River-New York service altogether. John F. Clark, general passenger agent at Fall River, said yesterday the line is being operated at a $600,000 annual loss.

The peace pact reached at

Dockage Charges at Army Base Continue to Be Moot Question

Log of the Port of Boston

Dockage charges at the federal-owned Army Base, proposed to be made effective June 15 by the Piers Operating Company, which leases the terminal, but postponed to permit the Federal Maritime Commission to hold a public hearing on the subject, have again been delayed. Effective date was by July 15, but at the request of the commission the date has been set now for Aug. 2, to give the commission an opportunity to review the facts disclosed at the hearing held July 1.

Steamship men vigorously opposed the plan to charge 10 cents a ton for all cargo loaded or discharged, which leading pier operators put into effect June 15. The Boston & Albany Railroad, with piers at East Boston, was the outstanding exception to the rule, refusing to put a dockage charge in effect. Shipping interests make no bones of voicing hope that the commission will prevent the charge becoming effective at the Army Base, which would leave only the Boston & Maine piers at Mystic and Hoosac docks, New Haven's piers 1 and 4, South Boston and Wiggin Terminal where the charge applies.

Port Leadership

Settlement of the moot question of port leadership—subject of many a stormy debate—appears to have been made by Uncle Sam's fact-finding factory, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It places Boston 17th among all ports of the world.

Says Harold P. Smith, New England manager: "Difficulties face the attempt to determine the world's leading ports. First comes the problem of selecting a basis for comparison. Ports differ in many respects —size, nature and volume of traffic. But available world statistics lack uniformity and completeness with regards to foreign and domestic trades, sea-going and coastwise vessels, value, tonnage and nature of cargo.

"Nearest approach to a satisfactory comparison appears to be on the basis of vessel traffic. The number of vessels entering the ports, and their net registered tonnage has been taken as a basis. This plan puts New York as leading port of the world with 92,032 vessels entering in 1935, of 68,598,000 net tons. London is second with 29,137 vessels of 29,673,000 tons. Boston is 17th with 7340 vessels of 14,978,000 tons. Seaports ahead of Boston in order of their rating, besides New York and London, are: Kobe, Yokohama, Rotterdam, Baltimore, Colombo, Osaka, Antwerp, Hamburg, Philadelphia, Shanghai, Los Angeles, Liverpool, Marseilles, and Hong Kong.

Right-Hand Drive

Continuance of America's lucrative trade in motor vehicles with Argentina partially hinges on a proposal before the Buenos Aires City Council, which, if enacted, would prohibit using any vehicle except tractors, having a left-hand drive, after Jan. 1, 1939, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the New England office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Great Britain already has the right-hand drive for motorcars, he points out, and many other countries have considered the right-hand drive. Possible amendment of the Buenos Aires plan to permit cars with the left-hand drive to continue in operation after Jan. 1, 1939, but denying registration to new cars so equipped, is being considered, however.

Scouts Set for Trip Abroad

Bon voyage will be expressed hours before sailing and on historic Boston Common rather than on shipboard, for a party of 64 Boy Scouts from all parts of New England who sail tonight for Europe on the Cunard White Star Liner Scythia, one of six deepwater passenger liners constituting the week-end marine parade of the port of Boston.

The Scouts are the New England contingent en route to the International Scout Assemblage at Bloemendaal-Vogelenzang, The Netherlands, where the world jamboree will be held from July 30 to Aug. 12. They have been attending the national jamboree at Washington.

Before noon, the Scouts began arriving at the Common, individually and in groups, some accompanied by parents and friends. Soon the Common took on the appearance of a military reservation as tents rose up rapidly and the Scouts pitched camp.

Sample of a Jamboree

It was a sample of a world scout jamboree for benefit of relatives and friends and offered the opportunity to greet the boys before sailing that is usually done at the pier or aboard ship. The group are to strike camp at 5 p. m., have dinner at the University Club and proceed to East Boston to board the Scythia. The boys, in addition to attending the world jamboree, which is held every four years, are to tour England, Holland, France, Germany and Switzerland, returning to Boston Sept. 4.

The Scythia sails at 9 p. m. for Galway, Belfast and Liverpool, after embarking 445 passengers at East Boston. On the passenger list of the Scythia appears the name of Mrs. Francis S. Harris of Cambridge, active in British charitable circles, who is making her thirteenth crossing on this line. Also sailing will be Mrs. William J. Keville of Belmont, wife of Colonel Keville, active in Y. D. circles and former United States marshal at Boston, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Kathleen Keville.

Start of the marine procession, however, took place this morning when the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships fleet came in from Halifax, embarked 118 passengers and sailed for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda and the British West Indies.

Among Those Sailing

Prof. George W. Swett, head of the department of machine design and secretary of the faculty, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, sailed with Mrs. Swett and their daughter, Miss Hilda Swett, who is one of the student assistants in the Wellesley College travel bureau. Also sailing on the Lady Nelson were: Robert J. Caldwell, New York banker, with his son, Tracy F. Caldwell, and an aunt, Miss Lillian B. Cook; Miss Virginia Canavan, daughter of J. J. Canavan, state parole commissioner for New York State, and former secretary to Governor Lehmann of New York; F. T. Llewellyn, research engineer of the United States Steel Corporation, of New York.

Wellesley

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process, with only nine amendments made in the past 133 years.

"Nevertheless," he declared, "when public opinion has been crystallized on a single issue, like repeal of prohibition, amendment can come quickly."

Fond of Constitutions

"We Americans are fond of written constitutions," he remarked, "because we don't entirely trust the legislators we elect. We intend to be sure that there are certain fundamentals of our system and our rights that cannot be changed overnight by ill-considered action. We have 49 constitutions to preserve these fundamentals—one for each state and one for the United States."

Interpretation of these constitutions, and of legislation, by the courts is a very important tool in working for modernization of the political and social situation. Professor Bidwell asserted, quoting the statement made by Chief Justice Hughes when Governor of New York State: "The Constitution is what the judges say it is."

Turning to the Supreme Court of the United States, he declared that "In the brief period from 1933 to 1937 the court made amazing mental growth—particularly in interpretation of the power to 'regulate interstate commerce' provided for the Federal Government."

"I am not in sympathy," Professor Bidwell stated, "with President Roosevelt's proposal regarding the Supreme Court, simply because I don't think it will work. It does not send cold shivers up and down my spine—but I don't see how we can be sure that a group of judges handpicked in 1937 will give us the kind of constitutional decision we want in 1947 or 1957."

Great Changes Made

Through these five methods of modernization of the American political and social system, he concluded, great changes have been made, slowly but surely.

"Reform in the machinery of government," Professor Bidwell declared, "and reform in the men who operate the machinery are both necessary to the job of insuring the flexibility of American political institutions."

"The founding fathers," he said, "had no intention of setting up what we would call a popular or democratic government. They were frankly afraid of rule by the majority. By a variety of devices they tried to make sure that the control of the Government would be limited to a rather small group of the ablest men. One of these devices was the limitation of the right to vote to adult males who owned a certain amount of property.

"But with changing conditions, particularly in the new western states, ownership of property did not remain the measure of a man's capacity for sound judgment, and eventually manhood suffrage, and finally women's suffrage, became the rule.

"With free education, legal rights for married women, reform of the militia laws and of bankruptcy proceedings, and many other reforms, the American system was and is kept constantly up-to-date—without any sudden or spectacular changes."

The public is invited to an institute lecture in the college chapel at Wellesley tomorrow (Sunday) night to be given by the Rev. John J. Moment, pastor of the Crescent Presbyterian Church at Plainfield, N. J. His subject will be "Religion's Challenge to Democracy."

In a Setting of Sylvan Charm

Roger Paul Jordan — The Deertrees Summer Theater at Harrison, Maine

Maine Repertory Theater Succeeds

Deertrees Theater, Harrison, Maine, a new-comer to the ranks of summer playhouses, has already established itself as a secure venture through its first few weeks of presentation. It is operating under the "repertory" plan which brings a change of bill each night. The plays already included in the repertoire are "Romance," "Officer 666," "The Prodigal Son," a play with music, and "The Queen's Husband." Lord Dunsany's fantasy, "If" will be presented early in August.

Deertrees is the realization of the long cherished dream of its founder and director, Enrica Clay Dillon, to establish a theater dedicated to an ideal—to produce plays of professional and artistic standards.

The first step taken was the designing and construction of the theater itself. Lying in the fork of a country cross-roads, one mile from Harrison village and enclosed on three sides by forest, its architecture harmonizes with the quiet charm of the surroundings. The building is of wood, including even the locks, bolts and hinges.

The interior is spacious and beautiful throughout. Unusual Arab prints in natural woodland colors are used for the stage curtain and window drapes. The main floor and balcony, with a seating capacity of approximately 500, have been carefully laid out with broad aisles. The stage was built sufficiently large to accommodate big productions with ease. It is 40 feet deep, with a 30 foot proscenium arch.

One feature of the stage is its open back. Through the use of sliding doors, the backstage can be opened directly onto the forest behind the theater, so that a background of nature may be obtained. Only modern equipment was installed. A Controlite switchboard was designed and built especially for Deertrees. With this, it is possible to secure exceptional lighting effects.

All scenery is made in the theater's scenic department, which has power machinery for carpentry work and painting. Construction was completed last summer and on Aug. 15 it was formally dedicated when Walter Hampden gave a program of readings from famous plays.

The Deertrees' company of players is professional. Much time and thought was devoted to the problem of casting, and only those of proven ability and varied talents were selected. There is no apprentice group or dramatic training school connected with Deertrees.

Among the players are: Lowell Gilmore, who in 1929 played with Katharine Cornell in "Dishonored Lady." The past season he played Darcy in Max Gordon's production of "Pride and Prejudice." Kathryn Collier has been on the stage here and in England for over 20 years and during the past season, played with Philip Merivale in "And Now Goodbye." Kate Warriner, a promising young artist, has been engaged by Helen Hayes for her forthcoming tour of "Victoria Regina" and will also appear as Jessica in Miss Hayes' production of "The Merchant of Venice." Others are Eve Maya, of Santa Fé, New Mexico, a new-comer to Eastern theaters; George Spaulding, in the theater for 35 years often heading his own companies; William Price, a member of the Hedgerow Theater for 11 years, playing over 80 roles; and Stanley G. Wood, character actor and featured player with the Theater Guild in many productions. Beside these better known artists, there are a number of promising young actors of varied talents at Deertrees.

Enrica Clay Dillon, Director of Deertrees, was born in Denver, Colo. At 19 she went to Europe where she remained for 13 years. Her life abroad, her association with great artists, together with her inherent feeling for the theater have given her an understanding and love of the best in the theater.

At Summer Theaters Next Week

Brattleboro, Vt.—The Brattleboro Theater opens its third season Tuesday evening with "Don't Throw Glass Houses," a new play by Doris Frankel.

Dennis, Mass.—The Cape Playhouse Monday evening will offer a group of three playlets by Noel Coward, "Hands Across the Sea," "Still Life," and "Ways and Means," with Doris Nolan and Philip Huston in leads.

Tamworth, N. H.—The Barnstormers put on "Candida," in their home theater, Monday evening, then tour for the rest of the week: Tuesday and Wednesday, Conway; Thursday, Poland Springs, Maine; Wolfboro, Friday; Tamworth, Saturday.

Whitefield, N. H.—The Forty-niners offer "Kind Lady," the melodrama about the way an elderly woman defeats a crook.

Salem, Mass.—The Federal Theater Company offers a comedy, "Tommy," starting Monday evening at the Empire Theater.

Ogunquit, Maine — Ogunquit Theater presents, starting Monday evening, the Hollywood farce, "Boy Meets Girl."

Newport, R. I.—Newport Casino Theater on Tuesday presents Margaret Anglin in "Retreat From Folly," which has recently been produced in London.

Plymouth, Mass.—The Priscilla Theater presents starting Monday "Fly Away Home," a comedy for parents and children.

Cohasset, Mass.—Jean Muir of the films is to appear in the lead of "The Night of Jan. 16," a court room melodrama, with the South Shore Players beginning Monday evening.

Burlington, Vt.—Next week's offering at the Green Mountain Playhouse will be the comedy, "Biography," with Ruth Weston in the role acted by Ina Claire for the Theater Guild.

New London, N. H.—The Barn Players offer on July 22-24 the comedy of married life, "The First Year."

Marshfield Hills, Mass.—The Marshfield Players, starting July 21, will offer the comedy melodrama, "The Ghost Train," by Arnold Ridley.

Keene, N. H.—Starting July 20 the Keene Summer Theater will offer "Biography."

Holyoke, Mass.—Starting July 21 the Federal Theater Company will offer "The Perfect Alibi" at the Mt. Park Casino.

Oak Bluffs, Mass.—The success of "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," with Phidelah Rice in the title role, has been such it has been held over for a second week at the Rice Playhouse in Martha's Vineyard.

Stony Creek, Conn.—The Stony Creek Theater next week presents "Small Miracle," a melodrama of many cross purposes clustering around a jewel robbery.

Harrison, Maine—The Deertrees Theater on Wednesday evening offers "Officer 666," melodramatic comedy; on Friday evening "The Prodigal Son;" on Saturday evening "The Queen's Husband," satirical comedy.

Fish Industry Of New England At Highest Peak

(Continued From Page 9)

ings, he said. "Even when you show the fishermen with pencil and paper that a salary would yield greater returns over a year than the present share basis, the chance of making a rich haul is too strong for the men to resist," declared Mr. Cooley.

"During the fishermen's strike a few years ago, when fish were scarce and high, one vessel made a 'stock' of $8000 for one trip. When expenses were deducted, plus the owner's and captain's shares, each man aboard received $250. Such records are never forgotten. And the men insist on continuing on a share basis," he said.

"With the tendency to improve seafood products," Mr. Cooley added, "the fish industry turns away from distribution of fresh fish except to near-by markets and utilizes improved methods of freezing and cold storage to place seafood in nonperishable form in any marketing area of the country.

"As the salt fish industry formerly constituted the back log of the business—absorbing each day's surplus of fresh fish,—so the frozen fillet industry today takes the place of the salt fish trade, removing excess fish from the market and providing a supply for the lean seasons.

"It's a sad commentary on state laws that today require each retailer who handles cold storage or frozen goods of any kind, to display a sign indicating that fact, as though cold storage was a curse instead of a blessing to all who must eat non-perishable products of the farm or sea.

A Recommendation

"Actually the sign should be a recommendation to home makers and consumers of food. It is doubtful if any home maker would like to try to feed his family if required to buy foods from a store keeper who did not maintain adequate cold storage facilities in his own store. Most homes today have small cold storage plants in their kitchens, continually using them for raw foods, left-overs and prepared foods for later serving.

"The fish industry has almost a monopoly of cheap protein foods and at a time when meats and competing foods are sky high. There is only one answer—a growing demand for high quality fish, available in fresh or frozen fillet form.

"The fillet industry began in 1921, and has grown by leaps and bounds. Fillets are the 'factory product' made in port, from fresh fish, and are the meaty sides of fish, cut from the bones. This leaves all waste material at the port where the fish are landed, to be made into fish meal, for poultry and stock food, a by-product for which there is greater demand than there is supply. The fillet industry grew in seven years to 68,000,000 pounds from the 50,000 pounds prepared for market in 1921. Today more than 100,000,000 pounds of fillets are produced annually.

"Another reason for the rapid growth of the receipts of fish, is the big demand for red fish or ocean perch. For years a small quantity were landed exclusively for color in decorating display windows of fish stores.

Not Recognized

"Not more than 50,000 pounds of red fish were landed annually until the past two years. The fish were never priced on the Exchange. They were not recognized as a commercial sea food. In 1935, however, red fish were filleted and frozen, to the extent of 16,000,000 pounds. In 1936, a total of 60,000,000 pounds were produced to meet the public demand, particularly in the West. This year, in excess of 60,000,000 pounds will have been produced.

"Many question the wisdom of federal regulation of the fisheries but some believe that this should be the ultimate goal on account of the migratory habits of fish and the unwise state laws which keep for residents of one state, fishing areas off its shores.

"The real question of regulation is one of international moment because 90 per cent of the American fish supply is in international waters and any regulation of the domestic fleet may well result in increasing the business done by competing nations.

"Federal regulation today, with the tendency to make trades with Canada and other nations in the matter of tariffs, might well result in lower tariff duties, lessened business for ourselves, a sacrifice of markets and ultimate collapse of this great industry which today has a value of more than $100,000,000 annually to New England."

Candlesticks, for Film Intrigue!

The Arts in Boston

"The Emperor's Candlesticks"

There is a silken texture to the acting in "The Emperor's Candlesticks" that makes this film of intrigue at the State and Orpheum one of the more enjoyable entertainments of the summer screen. Both William Powell and Luise Rainer, the chief protagonists, are experts in the arts of suavity and understatement. As rival spies in the Russia of the Tsars they deftly play the game of diplomatic adventure and romance.

The candlesticks, from which the story by Baroness Orczy takes its name, contained secret compartments which each of the conspirators imagined would make an excellent hiding place for confidential papers. So one used one candlestick and the other relied on the second of the pair. When the candlesticks were stolen a pretty chase began for their recovery, with first one of the spies and then the other gaining the advantage.

It is not surprising when the friendly enemies find a stronger attachment mutual. Such developments are among the conventions in this type of narrative. But when it arises, each gallantly resolves to pay the sacrifice for the other's safety, and both are rewarded by the forgiveness of a pleasantly sentimental monarch.

Handsome settings, skillful direction by George Fitzmaurice and lush photography, that makes the most of intriguing Middle European trains and journeys from Budapest to Poland, Paris, London and an entrancing St. Petersburg, add to the pleasure of the occasion. A supporting cast that is admirably chosen includes such players as Henry Stephenson, Douglas Dumbrille, Frank Morgan and Robert Young.

For more robust entertainment, Jack Haley joins hands with Laurel and Hardy, Patsy Kelly and Lyda Roberti in a musical film called "Pick a Star."

"Born Reckless"

Rackets, literal and figurative, characterize the double bill at the Keith Boston. One of the two films, "Born Reckless," is concerned with taxicab racketeers, an auto-racing champion who saw a chance to make a livelihood by competing with traffic lights, and a girl who sought to free a brother jailed on trumped-up charges. Brian Donlevy is the retired racer and Rochelle Hudson, the girl.

Malcolm St. Clair, who directed, has been more interested in the melodramatic aspects of the yarn than in his people. So the film hurries from one complication to another in a whirl of calculated confusions. It is all addressed to those who enjoy noisy action and plenty of it.

"Sweetheart of the Navy" explores the dance halls again on a chance of discovering something new but without much success. Cecilia Parker is a hostess in difficulties who is rescued from her financial predicaments with the help of the Navy and Eric Linden.

E. P. M.

Exhibit-of-the-Week, No 6

Letter seals of the ancient Greeks are indicated for special display in the current offering of the exhibit-of-the-week series being shown throughout the summer at the Museum of Fine Arts.

At present, we regard these gems as ornaments, but for the ancients who carved them, they were articles of utility. The design of the gem was meant to serve in the way a signature is affixed today. There is evidence of such practice in the Egyptian characters incised on the flat side of a scarab, or in the engraved cylinders of ancient Mesopotamia. The incised design was pressed into wax or clay when occasion required the signature.

For us the character of the design proves an item of artistic interest, since some legendary or symbolical figure was generally used for this purpose. There are consequently on the seals images of animals, birds, people, deities and they are portrayed with great skill. Many precious and semi-precious stones were used for the gems; light sard, carnelian, chalcedony and agate. The harder stones were carved with the help of some powder, possibly emery, and oil rubbed into the gems with drills.

In the Museum collection there is one signed by Dexamenos who is considered the greatest gem cutter of Athens during the Periclean Age. The collection is regarded as one of the best in existence.

D. A.

Deputy Collector Asked for Boston

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts requested the Bureau of Customs yesterday to permit the appointment of a deputy collector of Port of Boston to clear vessels arriving in and clearing that city on Sundays and holidays.

Mr. McCormack said the bureau informed him the appointment was being considered, but that a joint regulation by the Department of Commerce and Customs must be drawn first. Mr. McCormack said the joint regulation was being promulgated now.

Congress recently passed a bill permitting clearance of vessels from the Port of Boston on Sundays and holidays.

Vermont Prepares to Act if Milk Pact Fails

(Continued From Page 9)

the basis of the 18,000 producers in the milkshed.

It is hardly to be expected that much more than an 80 per cent vote will be cast, or about 15,000 votes. Two thirds of this number would be 10,000, or the approximate number which will be cast en bloc by the co-operatives favorable to the license. On the basis of these figures only a comparative few of the remaining 5000 votes would be necessary to assure victory for those desiring a federally licensed market in Boston. The Bellows Falls Co-operative Creamery is the only co-operative unit expected to vote against the license. Its solid 1300 membership, however, would hardly be sufficient to cut into the needed two thirds unless a larger majority of the independent producers than now seems likely cast their votes against the federal license. This is the method of computation being used by those who, while favorable to the license, have refused to acknowledge the crisis is as acute as has been declared.

On the other hand, Vermont Farm Bureau officials, through the organization organ, the Farm Bureau News, have not been hesitant in alleging that the larger Boston dealers have been actively campaigning among the independent producers to persuade them to defeat the proposed federal license to which they have been bitterly opposed since its previous inception in the Boston market.

State Building Needs

Recommendation by the special commission authorized by the Legislature to determine building needs at state institutions has resulted in Governor Aiken announcing commencement of construction of two new houses for staff physicians at the state hospital for the insane at Waterbury. In addition, a survey will be made looking toward a federally assisted channel cleaning program on the Winooski River near the state buildings.

During spring floods heavy damage has been done to state buildings which are adjacent to the river. The commission reported that it wished to prevent further flood damage before recommending a major building program at the state institution.

In its preliminary report to the Governor, the commission stated that hospital superintendent Dr. James C. O'Neil was having difficulty securing an assistant because of the lack of decent living quarters. It recommended construction of a duplex house at a cost of $8000 or the erection at slightly additional cost of two dwelling houses. Governor Aiken has instructed State Purchasing Agent John P. Davis to obtain bids on the two houses, cost of which would total between $8000 and $10,000.

The last Legislature appropriated $500,000 or "as much as might be necessary" for purchasing real estate and constructing necessary buildings at state institutions, particularly referring to the state hospital and the school for deficient children at Brandon. The Waterbury recommendation is the first so far made by the commission since it commenced its investigation.

Champlain Ferries

The Public Service Commission has authorized the merger of three Lake Champlain ferries into the Champlain Transportation Company and given consent for the issue of bonds and preferred stock totaling $400,000. M. C. Reynolds of Burlington, dissented from the opinions of the other two members of the commission, Chairman Stephen S. Cushing of St. Albans and George Campbell of Rochester. While approving the consolidation, in a minority report he disapproved the proposed stock issue until a more detailed valuation of the companies' properties could be made. Figures in the hands of the commission, he pointed out, were merely book values furnished by the companies.

Motor Inspection Slow

With only a week and a half more remaining to comply with Commissioner Murdock A. Campbell's inspection order, it was announced yesterday that less than half of the automobiles and trucks in the state have been inspected. Reports at the department offices show that only 29,202 pleasure cars and trucks have obeyed the order out of a total of 70,283.

Commissioner Campbell this week said that there would be no extension of the July 24 deadline. Cars and trucks uninspected on that date will be ruled from Vermont roads until they obtain the 1937 inspection stickers.

A tabulation of 17,000 inspection tickets revealed that 3066 passed inspection, 12,636 required front light adjustment; 3369 rear light; 5619 brakes; 401 mufflers; 848 wipers, 232 clearance lights; 213 mirrors; 1945 steering gears; and 210 number plate adjustments.

Meeting House Birthday

The 150th anniversary of the Old Rockingham Meeting House will be observed Sunday, Aug. 1 with the annual pilgrimage to the venerable structure. The Rev. John Nicol Mark, pastor of the Unitarian Church in Arlington, Mass., will preach the sermon. The adress of the day will be delivered by Samuel B. Pettingill, Democratic congressman from Indiana.

Each year hundreds join in the pilgrimage to the Old Meeting House in Rockingham. The special anniversary observance this year is expected to draw still greater numbers of visitors.

The meeting house was built in 1787, replacing a small church on the same high plateau overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and Williams rivers. The first church in the town held meetings there regularly until 1839. Since that time the building gradually fell into disuse. In 1907 a group of citizens raised sufficient money so that with the assistance of the town the building was completely renovated and restored to its original condition. It stands today as it was built a century and a half ago with its high pulpit, soundboard and square box pews. It has become a mecca for tourists and is annually visited by hundreds of persons interested in colonial meeting house architecture.

The annual pilgrimages have been held since 1907 and attract between 800 and 1500 people.

Goddard Elects

Trustees of Goddard Seminary, Barre, this week elected former Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Chelsea, president. Other officers chosen were: Vice-President, George E. Milne of Barre; second vice-president, Dr. W. R. Harkness of Montpelier; secretary, Mrs. George E. Milne of Barre; treasurer, George Kent of Barre.

Five new trustees elected were: Lawrence J. Doolin of Hartford, Conn., A. George Gilman of Malden, Mass., H. Belmont Houghton of Montpelier, Mrs. Bruce A. Corliss, Old Bennington; and Earle W. Winter of Barre.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Berengaria	July 21	Cherbourg	July 27	July 20	8:00 pm	July 21	8:00 am
Pres. Harding	July 21	Plymouth	July 29	July 20	8:00 pm	July 21	8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Asia	Victoria	July 23	July 18	4:00 pm	July 18	8:00 pm
President Hoover	San Francisco	July 24	July 19	4:00 pm	July 19	8:00 pm
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26	4:00 pm	July 26	8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 3	July 29	4:00 pm	July 30	8:00 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Amusements

BOSTON

Cool KEITH MEMORIAL
2 BIG FEATURES
Farewell
WESTERN FRONT—
HAIL YOUTH and LOVE!
ROAD BACK
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Plus
"THE LADY ESCAPES"
Gloria Stuart—Michael Whalen

STATE ORPHEUM
2—M-G-M HITS—2
Wm. Powell-Luise Rainer
in 'The Emperor's Candlesticks'
Also 'Pick a Star' Great M-G-M Cast

SWANSEA, MASS.
JOHN MARTIN HOUSE
Built 1728
LATELY OPENED TO PUBLIC
Early American house open to public July 1st to November 1st; property of Massachusetts Society Colonial Dames of America.
Swansea, Mass. On Route 6 Near Fall River Bridge
ADMISSION TWENTY FIVE CENTS

Where to Dine

BOSTON

SMÖRGASBORD
At the
VIKING
Continental Style of Dining
American Menu 9:30
442 STUART STREET

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY STREET
AIR CONDITIONED
Refreshing Atmosphere
Delicious Food
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner or Supper

Brittany Coffee Shop and Garden
Luncheon, tea, dinner every day in the week.
Except Sundays during July and August.
222 NEWBURY STREET, near Exeter Street

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.
Dine Delightfully
Seiler's 1812 HOUSE
FRAMINGHAM CENTER
On the Worcester Turnpike Route 9

BROOKLINE, MASS.
HOWARD JOHNSON'S
ON THE WORCESTER TURNPIKE
FULL COURSE DINNER
50c — 75c — $1.00
1362 BOYLSTON ST., CHESTNUT HILL
Near Hammond Street

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA
THE GRAND
85 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

HULL, MASS.
SOUTH SHORE FARMS
On Old Nantasket Road
HULL, MASS.
Specializing in Chicken Dinners
We raise all our chickens and vegetables
Real Homelike Atmosphere

READING, PENNA.
CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545 PENN ST.
For 26 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Jane Dawes
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

CONCORD, N. H.
When in Concord, N. H.
enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

BROOKLINE, MASS.
LUNCHEON • DINNER
A DISTINCTIVE menu—quiet atmosphere—efficient service . . . It couldn't be otherwise at
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street, Brookline

SHARON, MASS.
Tasty - delicious FOOD
ROUTE 1
DUNN'S
Comfortable Accommodations, Atmosphere of Friendliness
SHARON

Inactive Issue on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 320,000
Previous day 727,600
1937 to date 239,766,102
1936 to date 278,469,234

Stock Market Is Highly Irregular In Slow Session

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—In one of the slowest sessions of the year, today's stock market leaders failed to develop definite trends.

With most boardrooms baked by the heat, the few customers who made their appearance exhibited little urge to step out in either direction.

Some profits were cash in U. S. Steel, which dropped about a point at the start. It came back later along with a number of others.

Pointing moderately higher were Bethlehem, Sloss-Sheffield, Consolidated Edison, Kennecott, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Warner Bros., Greyhound Corporation, Hiram Walker, Gair Company, Armour and Spiegel, Inc.

Unchanged to down a point or so were Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Anaconda, du Pont, Standard Oil of N. J. and N. Y. Central.

Prices were well jumbled at the close. Sales approximated 250,000 shares.

Government obligations were steady while domestic corporate issues followed mixed trends in a quiet bond market today. Changes in the federal list were confined to three thirty-seconds each way.

Railroad liens were uneven. St. Paul 5s improved a minor fraction while Illinois Central 4s is slid a little lower. B. & O. 4½s pushed up fractionally and St. Louis & San Francisco tilted down.

Gainers included Anaconda Copper 4½s, American Water Works 6s, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s and Stamped Alleghany 5s of 1950.

Slightly lower were McKesson & Robbins 5½s, Youngstown 3½s and Shell Union Oil 3½s.

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Curb stocks lacked definite trend today. Fractional gains and losses were the rule.

Among industrials, Mead Johnson and United Wall Paper were higher. Industrials selling lower included Great Atlantic & Pacific, Sherwin Williams and Singer Manufacturing.

Utilities chalked up both plus and minus signs. Fractionally higher were American Gas & Electric and Electric Bond & Share. Lower were Niagara Hudson and United Light & Power. Gulf Oil was up slightly. Lake Shore Mines dipped.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Liverpool — Wheat futures advanced sharply today in sympathy with the rise at Winnipeg and Buenos Aires Friday, and closed 2½d. to 2¾d. net higher. Expectations of bullish weekly statistics and strength in the cash markets also were favorable factors. Cotton futures closed steady at advances of 1 to 3 points. The market was up on trade and local covering, although sentiment was disturbed by the weakness of the French franc.

London—Closed.

Paris—Closed.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	⅞ %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			1½
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	
Time money			¾
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¾%	1¾%	1¾%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¾@1½	1¾@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜%	½@ ⅜%	⅜@ ½%
60 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	⅜@ ½
90 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	⅜@ ½
4 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½
5-6 months	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ½

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills	⅝	⅝	⅝
Bar silver	20d	19⅞d	19¾d
Bar gold	139s 11d	140s 1d	138s 10d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	2
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	3
St. Louis	2	Prague	4½
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	2	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	4.97⅛	4.97⅛	4.8397
Cable	4.97⅛	4.97⅛	4.8397
Belgium—belga	.1682	.1683¼	.1698
Switz'l'd—franc	.2290½	.2292	.1938
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4022½	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5507	.5511	*
Sweden—krona	.2563	.2566	.4537
Norway—krone	.2498	.2499	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2219	.2221	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091¼	.0091¼	.0226
Austria—schill'g	.18875	.1882	.2382
Czech'slo—crown	.0349	.0349	*
Finland—mark	.0220½	.0220½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3030†	.3030	1.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0670	.0670	.0928
Chile—peso	.0395	.0395	.3060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4746
Uruguay—peso	.5900	‡	11.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2890	.2889	.4640
India—rupee	.3756	.3749	.6180
Java—florin	.5530	.5530	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3031	.3021	*
Shanghai—dol	.2955	.2955	*
Straits—dol	.5825	.5825	.9412
Phil Islands—peso	.5020	.5020	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9984	.9981	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8460

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48½	48½	48½	
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	78½	78½	75½	+ ½
22¾	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	4	18½	18	18½	— ½
28¾	23½	Adams-Millis (2)	6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	Jul 16
36	28	Addressog (1.40)	2	32	32	32	
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 16
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	2	74	74	74	+1
5¼	2½	Air-Way El Ap	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	12	12	12	
5⅜	2¾	Allegany	13	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
58½	38	Alleg pf xw	1	38½	38½	38½	Jul 16
59¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	39½	39	39	Jul 16
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	40½	40	40½	Jul 12
52½	39	Alleg pr pf	4	43	41½	41½	Jul 9
45⅜	30½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	1	35½	35½	35½	
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 9
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	233½	233½	233½	— ½
33¼	20	Allied Mills (2g)	4	23½	23	23¼	+ ¾
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	77	77	77	Jul 13
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	10	70⅜	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅜
39⅞	22	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	25½	25	25	+ ⅜
8⅛	4¼	Amal Lea	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jul 15
1147⅞	80	Amerada (2)	3	95	95	95	Jul 16
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	2	93	93	93	Jul 16
41⅜	20½	Am Bk Note (½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
80⅜	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	4	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	155	155	155	Jul 16
71	46	Am Car & F (¾g)	2	52	52	52	Jul 16
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	82	82	82	Jul 14
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	3	31	30¾	31	
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	— ½
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	3	23½	23½	23½	Jul 16
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	1	26	26	26	Jul 15
13½	8⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	9½	9	9	Jul 16
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
12⅜	6½	Am & For Pow	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	44	44	44	Jul 14
68⅝	45	Am & FP $7 pf	6	51¼	51½	51½	Jul 16
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	Jul 16
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	7½	7½	7½	
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Jul 14
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jul 16
4¾	2½	Am Ice	8	3½	3	3½	Jul 15
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	23	23	23	Jul 16
173¼	121¼	Am Internat	5	14½	14⅛	14⅜	Jul 15
58⅞	37	Am Loco	1	46	46	46	Jul 16
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	3	107½	107½	107½	Jul 16
29⅜	18⅜	Am M&Fdy (¾g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 12
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (1¼g)	8	49¼	48¾	48¾	Jul 16
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 6
16½		Am Pow & Lt	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
87⅛	49¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	5	53¾	53	53	Jul 16
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	12	20½	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
29½	18⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	19	36¾	36½	36⅜	
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	5	92⅝	91⅞	92⅝	+ ⅝
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	2	140½	140½	140½	Jul 14
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Jul 15
67½	25½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	58¾	58	58¾	+ ⅛
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	6	18	18	18	Jul 15
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅜
167⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	2	127	126¼	126¼	Jul 14
142¾	124¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	23½	23	23¼	+ ¾
251⅛	211⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	77	77	77	Jul 13
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	10	70¾	69¼	69⅞	+ ⅜
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	25½	25	25	+ ⅜
150⅜	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
201⅛	113⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jul 15
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.80)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	5	18⅜	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
143⅜	73¾	Am Woolen	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2g)	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	2	66½	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	12	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	18	185	18	Aor
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	12	51	50⅜	50⅝	Jun 25
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	16	55¾	55	55½	+ ⅛
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	Jul 15
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
11¾	5½	A P W Paper	1	24	24	24	Jul 9
46	39⅜	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Jul 15
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jul 16
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	10	109⅞	108¾	109⅞	+1¾
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	75	12½	12⅜	13⅛	+ ¾
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	3	89	89	89	—1¾
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	8	55⅜	54⅝	55¼	— ⅛
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	Jul 14
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	6	17½	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 16
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½g)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
57½	49¾	Assoc Inv (3)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	1	53	53	53	Jul 14
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	8	81¾	81½	81⅞	+ ⅛
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line	6	98½	98½	98½	+ ¼
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	50	50	50	— ⅜
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jul 14
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
18½	1	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	110	110	110	+1
52⅞	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	15½	15½	15½	
24	6⅝	Atlas Fow (1½g)	3	50¾	50½	50½	Jul 15
18¼	1¾	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¾
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	13	13	13	Jul 15
9⅛	5⅝	Aust Nsch	1	17	17	17	Jul 15
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	3	6	6	6	Jul 14
			4	7	7	7	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	**—B—** Baldwin Loco	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loco asd	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	88½	88½	88½	Jul 15
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	Jul 7
40½	20⅞	Balt & Ohio	14	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
47¼	27¾	Balt & O pf	2	31⅞	31½	31½	Jul 16
65	38½	Bang & Ar (2½g)	2	41½	41½	41½	Jul 14
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	6	26	26	26	Jul 16
23¾	15¾	Barnsdall (1)	3	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (2½g)	2	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
28⅞	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jul 16
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	114½	114½	111½	— ½
15⅝	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	5	13½	12¾	12⅝	Jul 16
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	at ¼ in
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½g)	2	54	54	54	Jul 16
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	19	93¾	92¼	93⅛	+ ⅜
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	4	18⅝	18¾	18¾	Jul 15
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	119¼	119¼	119¼	Jul 16
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	54	54	54	
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	19	28⅝	24⅝	24⅞	Jul 16
29⅛	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	33¾	32¾	33¼	+ ⅜
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	2	42¾	42	42¾	Jul 16
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	5	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 15
15⅝	8¼	Boston & Me	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	7	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	2	47	47	47	+2¼
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	40	40	40	Jul 14
47	39⅜	Bristol-My (2.40a)	2	17	17	17	Jul 15
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	5	3½	3½	3½	Jul 15
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	17	17	Jul 15
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	11	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
102¾	64½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	63¼	63½	63½	—1
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
24½	16⅜	Brunswick-Balke	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
14⅜	7⅝	Budd Mfg	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	80	78	76	Jul 14
13	7¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
65¼	50⅝	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	56	56	56	
18⅜	17⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	22¼	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	
11¾	4¼	Bush Term	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 16
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	19	19	19	Jul 13
18½	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	15½	15	15	
36⅛	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	31	31	31	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
33⅜	17⅛	Byers Co	*1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
48⅛	35¼	**—C—** Calif Pack (1½g)	6	36¼	35⅞	36¼	Jul 16
51	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Jul 13
41⅜	23⅛	Callahan Z-Ld	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	3	14½	14½	14½	
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	12	31⅞	31	31⅞	Jul 16
38⅞	23½	Can D G Als	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
127⅛	111	Canad Pac	29	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
61⅛	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	46	46	46	Jul 14
18½	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	14½	14¼	14¼	Jul 13
38⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	34	34	34	Jul 14
9⅛	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (.50)	6	171⅝	168	168	Jul 16
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	1	97	97	97	
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (6)	2	103¾	103½	103⅞	Jul 14
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 12
118	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 16
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	42	41⅞	41⅞	Jul 16
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½g)	2	32	32	32	Jul 14
13⅜	6½	Cent Fdy	3	8½	8	8	— ⅛
41⅜	11	Cent RR NJ	5	19½	19½	19½	Jul 14
24¾	11	Cent Violets Sug	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 13
14½	8½	Cerro Gr Rib M (.30g)	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 16
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	42¾	42	42¾	Jul 16
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	9	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Jul 16
63¼	35½	Champ P & P (2)	2	59	59	59	Jul 16
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 6
68⅞	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	9	54⅝	54	54	— ¼
100	91	Ches & O of (4)	1	95	95	95	Jul 15
90⅛	67	Ches Corp (3)	3	77	76½	77	
4⅝	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 8
13⅛	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 16
6⅝	3	Chi & NW	16	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 16
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	13	12	12	Jul 16
98	58	Chi Gt West	1	2½	2½	2½	
18⅛	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 16
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Jul 16
3⅛	1⅝	Chi M StP & P	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 16
7½	3¾	Chi M StP & P pf	1	4½	4½	4½	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
41	25	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3½	3	3	3	Jul 16
8¾	3⅞	Chi RI & P 5% pf	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
16¼	6½	Chi RI & P 7% pf	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 16
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 16
23⅞	15½	Chick Cut Oil	4	14¼	14	14	Jul 16
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	2	10	10	10	Jul 16
			2	10½	10½	10½	Jul 16

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	94	Chrysler (2½g)	21	101⅞	100½	101⅞	+1½
21⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)	1	18	18	18	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	Jul 15
40⅞	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	1	40½	40½	40½	
44¾	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	1	42	42	42	
29⅞	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	9	28¾	28½	28½	+ ⅜
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	159½	159½	159½	Jul 16
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jul 16
25¾	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	8	19¼	19	19	
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	Jul 16
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+1
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	4	39	38	38	Jul 16
20¾	10	Colum G&E (1.20g)	16	12½	12¼	12⅜	
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	85½	85½	85½	Jul 15
39½	28½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	4	29	28¾	28¾	Jul 16
46⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	Jul 15
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	—1
114	100	Comi Credit (4)	3	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞	
80¼	63¼	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 16
120	103	Comi Invest Tr (4)	7	67	67	67	+ ¾
21¾	13	Comi I T cv pf (4¾)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
4½	2	Comi Solv (.60)	4	13½	13½	13½	
75⅝	46	Comwith & Sou	10	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
19½	13½	Comwith S pf (3)	1	52	52	52	— ½
45½	34	Conde Nast	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 15
19¼	12¼	Congoleum-Na (2)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
33¾	19⅞	Congress Cig	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 9
18⅞	9¾	Cons Air Corp	1	28	28	28	
13¼	8½	Cons Cigar	4	12½	12½	12½	Jul 15
49⅞	31½	Cons Coal	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 16
108	99¼	Cons Edis (1g)	5	37½	37	37	
58¼	51⅛	Cons Edis pf (5)

Business and Industry

Money Exodus From France on Crisis Fear Again Hits Franc

Commerce and Finance

Depression Study Points to Unstable Economic System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Causes of depressions are not yet well enough known to avert such occurrences, declares A. Loveday, financial and economic expert of the League of Nations, in a preface to "Prosperity and Depression," issued by the Columbia University Press.

"This failure of society to control its own destinies may be due to one of three causes," says Mr. Loveday, summarizing the findings of the author, Prof. Gottfried von Haberler of Harvard University.

"It may be due to the fact that the casual relationship of events has not up to the present been ascertained; it may be due to the fact that, although the truth has been discovered and stated, it lies buried and obscured in a mass of false theory; finally, it may be due to the fact that, although the truth is known and recognized, depressions are as inevitable a phenomenon of our present economic structure as famines were of a more primitive economy which lacked means of transport and of storage.

"The ultimate object of all inquiries into the occurrence of depressions must be to find ways and means to avert depressions or, if they are in fact inevitable, to render the structure of society more apt to meet the shock which they cause.

"But, if practical measures to avert depressions, or to lessen their intensity or duration, or to adapt the economic structure to them, can in the end be found, their discovery is likely to result from a slow and protracted process of research and their practical value is likely to result from a slow and painful process of trial and error."

Reflect Unstable Economics

Cycles of prosperity and depression reflect an inherent instability in the economic system, according to Professor Haberler, who sifts, tests, and synthesizes six existing theories of economic fluctuations.

Depression is defined by Professor Haberler as "a state of affairs in which real income consumed per head, real income produced per head, and the rate of employment are falling, or are subnormal in the sense that there are idle resources and unused capacity, especially unused labor."

Prosperity, on the other hand, means "a state of affairs in which the real income consumed, real income produced, and level of employment are high or rising, and there are no idle resources or unemployed workers, or very few of either."

"Depression and prosperity differ in degree rather than in kind," Professor Haberler declares. "It is not so much a question of a sharp line of demarcation between the two, as of a scale of more or less depressed or more or less prosperous conditions, ranging from deep depression to high prosperity and from severe unemployment to full employment of all the factors of production."

Income consumed, income produced, and employment are the three absolute criteria by which prosperity and depression may be measured, Professor Haberler continues. If all three indices point in the same direction, the situation is clear. If they diverge, it is as a rule possible to arrive at some explanation on the basis of individual factors affecting these criteria.

No single solution to the causes underlying periodic depressions is offered. "Such a complex phenomenon as the business cycle, which embraces almost all parts of the economic system, does not easily lend itself to explanation by any one factor," it is pointed out.

Solution Among Many Factors

"Even if we assume from the beginning that the same explanation holds good in the highly industrialized countries of Western Europe and America as well as in industrially less developed countries such as New Zealand or Roumania, and in the twentieth century as well as at the beginning of the nineteenth —neither of which assumptions is by any means self-evident—it is not easy to speak of the cause of the business cycle.

"The majority of modern writers on the subject are careful to point out that a whole set of factors, and perhaps not always the same combination of factors, contribute toward producing an alternation of prosperity and depression. Frequently, the difference between various theorists is rather a difference in the emphasis laid upon the different factors than a difference in the enumeration of contributing causes and conditions.

"Even those writers whose theory centers round one single factor which they make responsible for the business cycle—crop variations, or inventions, or the acceleration of derived demand, or changes in demand, or waves of optimism and pessimism—are forced to admit that what they call the cause can produce its effect only in a certain economic institutional environment."

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League plans to continue Professor Haberler's study in a second survey whose aim will be the co-ordination of economic theory with historical fact. Theory will be subjected to statistical analysis, where it has not been quantitatively expressed in the past.

Faces Hard Task

Wide World

M. Georges Bonnet
French Finance Minister in Chautemps Cabinet

Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. In Week of July 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.6 per cent during the week ended July 10, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. This was due mostly, says the report, to sharp advances in wholesale prices of farm products and foods.

The advance brought the all-commodity index to 87.7 per cent of the 1926 average or within 0.7 per cent of the year's high of April 3. It is 1.2 per cent above the corresponding week of last month and 9.2 per cent above that of last year.

In addition to the farm products and foods groups, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities also were higher. Minor decreases were recorded for the hides and leather products and chemicals and drugs groups. Building materials remained unchanged at last week's level.

Market prices of raw materials rose 0.5 per cent during the week and are 1.5 per cent above a month ago and 8.2 per cent above a year ago.

Commodity Groups	July 10 1937	July 3 1937	July 11 1936	July 13 1935
All commodities	87.7	87.2	80.3	79.2
Foods	86.8	85.3	81.8	82.0
Hides & leather prds	106.4	106.6	94.3	89.8
Textile products	77.9	77.4	69.6	69.9
Fuel & light'g mate'ls	78.3	78.1	77.0	75.3
Metals & metal prdcs	95.3	95.1	86.1	85.7
Building materials	96.9	96.9	86.1	85.0
Chemicals and drugs	83.6	83.1	78.6	79.5
Housefurnishing goods	91.3	91.0	82.4	81.8
Miscellaneous	78.9	78.8	70.7	67.8
Raw materials	86.9	86.5	80.3	*
Semi'factured articles	86.8	86.5	75.0	*
Finished products	88.6	88.0	81.4	*
All commodities other than farm products	87.1	86.6	79.9	79.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	86.1	85.9	79.2	78.0

*Not computed.

Less Cultivation Of Rice in Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The area seed in rice in Egypt has been reduced greatly during the last four years, according to a report from Assistant American Trade Commissioner P. M. Alfsen, Cairo.

In recent years the Egyptian rice crop has been very large owing to the abundance of Nile water made available for irrigation purposes and to the generous granting of planting permits by the Egyptian Government, the report stated.

It is claimed locally that the reduction in the rice area was caused by the preference shown wheat growers during the past two years by Government authorities, it was stated.

The gradual curtailment of rice growing in Egypt from 593,260 acres cultivated in 1933-34 to 415,200 acres in 1936-37 has tended to curtail the volume of rice available for export, although exports were well maintained during the calendar year 1936. It is estimated that only 214,-86" acres will be allotted in 1937-38 for the growing of rice, the Assistant Trade Commissioner reported.

At the beginning of the 1936-37 crop year (October, 1936) rice for export was quoted at $20 per dariba (2066 pounds). Because of the relatively small crop that year and the absence of Spain from the export market, prices continued to rise with the result that export rice at the present time is quoted at $32.50 per dariba, according to the report.

Baldwin's Six Months' Orders

PHILADELPHIA—The dollar value of orders taken in June by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, is announced as $2,858,080, compared with $3,229,571 for June, 1936. The month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for the first six months of 1937 to $19,638,082, compared with $16,865,813 in the similar period last year.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 16

Flight of French Funds Sends Franc To 11-Year Nadir

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—A new flight of French "hot money" across the English Channel today sent the franc plummeting downward to its lowest level in 11 years and raised fears in Wall Street of a second financial crisis in Paris within the month.

There were few transactions in New York, the rate here being based on the London quotation where excited trading ruled as French funds were poured into the market.

Difficulty of the new Chautemps' Government in financing treasury needs, a heavy prospective deficit and lack of confidence of the people themselves in their currency unit were understood to have caused the steady capital expatriation.

Wall Street bankers said movement of French funds here was negligible. Instead, they said, some French balances here were being transferred to London, impelled by the threat of higher taxation on foreign accounts.

London a Refuge

The average Frenchman, it was explained, finds London a near-by refuge in case of trouble, easy of access, and used to handling fugitive money. The persistent strength of the pound sterling in foreign exchange markets the past week was said in banking quarters here to have been partly due to the movement of French funds to England.

Traders compared the present situation with that in 1926 when the franc, after a series of Governments had fallen in their efforts to lend it stability, late in July touched a rate of 2 cents compared with its nominal parity of 20 cents.

At that time, with the treasury in dire straits, Raymond Poincare, former President and former Premier, was called to form a Government of "national union" to restore order.

He succeeded so thoroughly that he was known from that time on as "saviour of the franc." By fall of that year, armed with almost dictatorial powers, he had restored the franc to a rate of around 4 cents, his "caisse de amortissment" or amortization fund was reducing the national debt and fugitive capital was returning to the country in a steady stream of gold.

French Money Flees

Present difficulties have been in the making for a long time. Poincare stabilized the franc at 3.92 cents in 1928. Through the early days of the depression French foreign trade suffered less than that of other nations. But when England left the gold standard in 1931, the flow of gold toward Paris faltered.

Devaluation of United States currency in 1934 sent it the other way. The Stavisky riots undermined the confidence of the French people in their governments, and cabinets tottered.

Capital continued to flee to what the French thought were safer havens. New York, London, Amsterdam and Berne became repositories of the fugitive funds. The balance of foreign trade became more and more unfavorable.

Last Sept. 25 the government announced the new "Auriol" franc, valued at between 4.94 and 4.35 cents against the 6.61 cents to which the currency had grown when the United States devalued. It was confidently hoped that this would induce a huge repatriation of capital.

Repatriation Negligible

The expected return of funds never occurred. There was a trickle of money home, but most of the fugitive funds stayed abroad.

Heavy expenditures for armaments and social legislation put the budget out of balance. At the end of June this year Leon Blum's "Popular Front" Government resigned and Camille Chautemps was called to form another.

Georges Bonnet, Chautemps' Minister of Finance, asked, and was accorded by Parliament, decree powers in dealing with the situation. He increased taxation retroactively, cut the franc loose from gold entirely, letting it "float"—but with the assistance of the badly depleted stabilization fund which Auriol had set up.

For a time this appeared to work out. The franc had sunk to about 3.87 cents, and at times the fund had to sell francs to keep it from rising unduly. But new pressure developed as French governmental financial difficulties became apparent, and three days ago the franc began to sink again.

Today it was quoted at 3.76 cents, .05 of a cent lower than yesterday's close. The more significant was the fact that the discount of 90-day deliveries of the currency widened to .18 of a cent as compared with .09½ of a cent early in the week.

Treasury Buys More Federal Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said it increased net market purchases of Government securities during June. Purchases for the month were $24,370,400, compared with $3,853,550 in May and $11,856,-500 in April. Seeking to steady an erratic Government bond market, the Treasury made net purchases of $119,963,000 in March.

The Treasury buys federal securities for the accounts of its various trust funds.

Transamerica Enters Oil and Gas Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Transamerica Corporation's active participation in the field of oil and gas production is revealed by the announcement of John M. Grant, president, that plans have been completed for the exploration of 325,000 acres of the holdings of California Lands, Inc., subsidiary of the corporation. Of the total acreage thought to hold oil and gas possibilities, Mr. Grant said, more than 35,000 acres are shown by a recent survey to lie in proved or semi-proved territory.

CEA to Watch Commodity, As SEC Security, Transactions

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two recent events have brought back into the public attention the fledgling Commodities Exchange Administration which came into being last September. For one thing Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, ex-officio head of the Commission, is reported planning the initial steps toward imposition of limits on trading in wheat futures markets. And for another, the CEA has just told the brokers under its rule that beginning August 2 they must report monthly the total volume of their trading and the total open interest (long and short contracts) outstanding on their books at the end of the month.

The Commodities and Exchange Commission might be called either the younger brother or the farm cousin of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Created by Congress in June, 1936, at the wish of mid-western farm interests and Secretary Wallace, it is an enlargement and modernization of the old Grain Futures Administration set up in 1922. Its jurisdiction has been extended to include not only the grain futures markets but the futures markets in nearly every domestic farm product from cotton to Irish potatoes, and the powers of the Grain Futures Administration have been greatly enhanced.

Speculators' Curb Seen

One of the important new powers given the CEA is that of limiting the size of speculative commitments in farm product futures. This is aimed at curbing the operations of the Cuttens, Livermores, and Crawfords whom the public has dramatized in its thoughts as powerful dangers in the commodity markets. The new law says, with the customary preliminary apology which nowadays goes with every new statutory breach in the laisses faire system:

"Excessive speculation in any commodity . . . for future delivery . . . causing sudden or unreasonable fluctuations or unwarranted changes in the price of such commodity is an undue and unnecessary burden on interstate commerce in such commodity. For the purpose of diminishing, eliminating, or preventing such burden the Commission shall . . . fix such limits on the amount of trading . . . for future delivery . . . as the Commission finds is necessary to diminish, eliminate, or prevent such burden . . . different trading limits for different commodities, markets, futures, or delivery months . . . Or . . . for buying and selling . . ." (Sec. 4a)

Impetus is given to the CEA's reported intentions by the present gyrations in wheat, which has been enjoying an active bull market for a month. The law requires, however, that before limits are fixed on individual trading, the CEA must hold hearings and get all sides of the matter. Last year during the hearings on the bill, a prominent official of the Chicago Board of Trade opposed this power and proposed instead the establishment of progressively larger margin requirements on traders carrying heavy long or short positions.

In the summer of 1933 a large wheat trader named Crawford got into serious difficulties which appear to have accelerated the decline in the market and a high Administration official included among the Administration's objectives that of making it impossible for the "Doc Crawfords" to carry on again. However, Crawford's trouble was not that of a straight long position, but he had sold a lot of "indemnities" which in the commodity futures markets correspond to "puts" on stocks. These the 1936 Act has wholly outlawed.

Position of the "Shorts"

The information which the CEA is ordering brokers to provide beginning August 2 is designed to extract from the other leading futures markets the same "open-interest" figures which the old Grain Futures Administration obtained regularly from Chicago Board of Trade members since 1922. In a nutshell, these figures show how much of a given commodity, at a given time, has been promised by the "shorts" (those who haven't got it) to the "longs." By comparing this figure, as the delivery date approaches, with the available supply, traders can make a guess as to whether the shorts are in danger of an embarrassing squeeze in their efforts to make delivery.

A second important part of the Commission's order calls for information on what the commission brokers are doing with the funds put up by their customers as margins, together with the funds that accumulate in the broker's hands when his customer is right and the margin originally posted with the exchange clearing house against the customer's commitment is automatically returned to the broker.

The failure of a large grain house in 1933 stimulated the insertion in the act of a requirement that brokers "segregate" their customers' funds so that winning speculators' funds might not be lost in the shuffle of the broker's accounts in case he gets into financial trouble. The ranks of commodity brokers are somewhat divided over the desirability of such a requirement. However, after it went into the law, they did their best to comply with it, but received no clarifying rules from the CEA.

Some brokers went so far as to get statements from their accountants to the effect that if the arrangements they inaugurated proved out of line with ultimate regulations, they were, nevertheless, made in a bona fide effort to comply with the law. In fact, efforts at co-operation have been very evident on the part of both the brokers and the commission ever since the law went into effect. The commission, however, either due to lack of funds or to the procrastination innate in commissions, didn't get round to laying down the rules until recently.

State, Municipal Bond Sales Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—State and municipal bond sales during the first six months of 1937 amounted to $556,-084,671, according to the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

This total does not include funds obtained by states and municipalities from any agency of the Federal Government.

For the first six months state and municipal bond sales represented a decrease of $58,361,742 as compared with the first six months of last year, a reduction of $43,925,-791 under the corresponding period of 1935, an increase of $36,514,136 as against the same months of 1934, and a gain of $329,659,545 over the first half of 1933.

In June alone sales of state and municipal bonds amounted to $111,-362,195 as compared with $103,597,-733 for the same month of 1936, with $64,735,885 for June, 1935, with $115,126,622 for the corresponding month of 1934, and with $103,399,-535 for the same period of 1933.

More than 95 per cent of all railroad taxes are levied by state and local governments.

Allied Kid Company's Leather Sales Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Allied Kid Company's leather sales for its fiscal year ended June 30 last, amounted to $11,086,337. This compares with $9,-581,416 for the previous 12 months, with a considerable part of the increase resulting from higher prices based on the increased cost of raw materials.

For the first six months of 1937 the company reports total leather sales of $5,529,847, an increase of somewhat more than $1,000,000 from the corresponding 1936 months, with physical volume showing a rise of nearly 8 per cent.

Retail Business Up 10 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The buying of Fall merchandise continued to gather momentum in wholesale markets the past week, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., with progress meeting fewer obstructions, though the rising trend was uneven in some branches. Retailers' volume was lessened somewhat by extreme heat and showers but sales were ahead of the previous week and the like week of 1936.

"Clearance promotions continued to provide the chief attraction," says the review, "with demand conspicuous for dresses, gowns, ensembles, children's wear, hosiery, gloves, handbags, and Summer shoes. In men's suits the call shifted to Palm Beaches in light shades and white washable fabrics; the rise in the sales of polo shirts, slacks, and sports apparel was unchecked.

"More attention was accorded wash goods, linens, curtains, and floor-coverings. Luggage, traveling accessories, pianos, radio, and jewelry moved out at a faster rate.

10 to 20 P. C. Above 1936

"In spite of the slower rate of advance, most of the leading centers of distribution were ahead of the previous week's sales of 2 to 5 per cent, with no indications, as yet, of a relaxation in the quest for all types of merchandise. Comparisons with a year ago were less favorable in some districts, narrowing the gain in the estimated volume of retail distribution over the corresponding 1936 week to 10 to 20 per cent.

"There was no change for the week in the New England states, sales continuing at 12 to 20 per cent above last year's. Either too much rain or too much heat hampered consumer buying in the East, as the increase from the total for the corresponding 1936 week was reduced to 8 to 18 per cent.

"Retail sales moved ahead in most cities of the Middle West," continued the report, "but the rise was shortened to 15 to 25 per cent over last year's when bonus spending bolstered totals. In the Northwest, tourist trade and hot weather widened the advantage to 12 to 20 per cent. Larger crops and the higher prices indicated for cotton maintained the gain for the South at 15 to 30 per cent over 1936.

"More cash from farm poducts and wider employment, as strikes waned, kept the margin for the Southwest at 15 to 25 per cent. Ideal summer temperatures and the heavy vacation travel reacted favorably on retail sales on the Pacific Coast, which advanced 13 to 20 per cent from a year ago.

Wholesale Markets Active

"More headway was made in the acquisition of fall merchandise in the principal wholesale markets this week. Attendance was large and buying heavy at the trade shows devoted to housewares, draperies, curtains, and furniture. Interest in coats and suits spread from the sports types to expensive dressy models, with no resistance to the price advance, following the wage increase to workers.

"Orders for fur garments, blankets, and other winter articles rose steadily, as retailers had more requests for lay-aways, due to consumers' fears of higher prices later in the year. With the gain distributed over almost all divisions, estimated wholesale volume ranged from 15 to 32 per cent larger than in the 1936 week," the review concludes.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The decision of the government to increase the size of the Exchange Equalization Account by £200 millions, to a total of £575 millions, was welcomed in financial circles. Stock exchange speculators who have suffered in recent months from gold scares took the announcement as something of a guarantee against further rumors that the price of gold would be reduced. Economists welcomed it as sign that the British government was still willing as indeed it must be, to help the French in their periodic crises. And those who are working for a trade agreement with America saw in the Account increase evidence that we had shown our willingness to relieve America of some of the burden of buying newly mined or dehoarded gold. There are some who read between the lines, and find the inspiration for this increase in the Account in some form of pressure upon our authorities from Washington.

Sir John Simon broke the official silence that has so far covered the Account's workings, gave a report of its position at the end of last March, and promised that similar statements would be made each half year. The figures he gave showed that at the end of last March the British held 73.8 million fine ounces of gold in the Bank of England, and 26.7 million in the Exchange account. Valued at 140s. a fine ounce, the Bank's gold was worth £517 millions, the account's worth £187 millions.

Bookkeeping Profit

This figure of 187 millions appears at first sight to contradict the claim that the fund had a glut of gold, and no sterling assets left with which to buy more; for the previous statutory size of the account was £375 millions plus or minus accrued profits or losses, and in each budget speech we have been told that the account showed a profit. The reason for the apparent discrepancy is taken to be that the account is obliged to recompense the Bank of England for bookkeeping losses on gold transferred to the bank. For the bank values its gold at 84s. 11½d. per fine ounce.

Between the desertion of the gold standard and the end of March, 1937, the bank bought some £180 millions of gold, valued in its books at the official price. But for this gold the bank must have paid market prices considerably higher, and the Economist estimates that the bank may have paid something like £285 millions for gold which it then wrote down to £180 millions. The account has therefore had to stand a loss of £105 millions. This loss it apparently treats as a loan, to be recovered when the bank revalues its gold at a higher price, and it is only by taking into account such probable profits that Mr. Chamberlain could justify his statement that the account continued each year to show a profit.

Thus last March the accounts' £375 millions of total resources stood at only £270 millions after deducting the loss described above. Since its gold holdings were then 187 millions, it had available only some 85 millions worth of sterling assets with which to absorb more gold. That 85 millions must have been exhausted by now through dehoarding of gold during the gold panics, and through flight of gold from France. Thus the fund had to have further borrowing powers if further supplies of gold were to be absorbed.

Confidence Seen Lacking

Despite this insurance, for the time being at any rate, that the price of gold will not be reduced, despite the high level of business activity and the further growth in industrial profits, during the first half of the current year, stock markets are not showing any signs of confidence. The size of the fall in stock market values may be measured by the Actuaries Investment indices, based on December 1928, as 100; 2½ per cent Consols, a perpetual security, fell from 151 at the end of last year to 133.2 on June 29 of this year. The yield rose from 2.95 per cent to 3.35 per cent. A group of 17 miscellaneous industrial debentures stood at 125.6 at the end of last year, 121.7 at the end of June; their yield rose from 3.93 per cent to 4.08 per cent. A group of 44 industrial preference shares fell from 122.3 at the end of 1936 to 118.1 at the end of June; their yield rose from 4.23 per cent to 4.39 per cent. The index for 178 miscellaneous industrial common shares stood at 90.8 at the end of last year, and at 82.6 at the end of June; the yield rose in this period from 3.68 per cent to 4.39 per cent.

This sustained reduction in security prices has come as the result of a series of shocks which affected first one and then other sections of the market. The rearmament finance program, the gold scares, the Chancellor's proposed new tax on profits, the French economic troubles, the long-drawn-out dullness of Wall Street, and the political and military disturbances in Europe. And behind these immediate causes is a growing belief that although business activity may not decrease, it may not increase much further, that industrial profits may not continue their accelerating progress, that, in effect, future prospects do not justify any further marking up of security prices in the hope of greater future earnings.

A lack of optimism for market prospects in general does not rule out optimism over individual groups of securities. Foreign trade, for example, may continue to improve, particularly if agreement is reached between America and the British Empire, and securities of companies dealing in transport or financing of foreign trade may benefit accordingly. And good prospects are held out for many commodities and commodity shares.

Slack Period Nearing

We seem to be in or approaching a slack period in the course of the trade cycle, assuming that the trade cycle has not been eliminated from business experience. In that period we are apparently to expect greater stability in the stock markets than during the first part of the current year, but no spectacular improvement. In a recent review of the position the Economist comments that mere stability will not attract the speculative buyer on a large scale, that successful investment at an advanced stage of the recovery cycle involves the greatest selectivity, and that if the investor finds selection too difficult he must seek peace of mind in a deposit account until the outlook is clearer. Lack of attractiveness to the speculator seems to me to be an eminently desirable condition, and just as it is best for the peace of mind of investors as a class that they should not follow the Economist's advice to choose bank deposits. For to follow that advice on any appreciable scale would precipitate exactly the conditions of stock market collapse which it is desired to avoid; the leader of such a movement would be no steward thinking to preserve his talent by burying it in the ground, but a Judas goat, leading the sheep to destruction.

The same journal which seems to take so cautious, if not gloomy a view of the future of the London stock market sees a different picture for New York. "Both markets," it says, "saw the half-year out in a state of rather uneasy calm, but Wall Street, as befits its prospects, was slightly the more progressive." And so the urge on the investor and speculator to transfer his attention from London to New York is not abated by the dullness of Wall Street, for our own dullness is the greater.

$100,000,000 Farm Loans Paid in Year

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Farm Credit Administration reported today farmers had repaid nearly $100,000,000 on federal loans in the 12 months ending June 1, although most of the payments were not required by law.

Governor W. I. Myers of the FCA said farmers paid $61,400,-000 on the principal of first mortgage loans by federal land banks and $34,300,000 on principal of commissioner loans, similar to second mortgage loans. Emergency legislation had allowed most of these payments to be deferred.

Shoe Manufacturing In 1937 Is Expected To Top 1936 Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is generally expected that shoe manufacturing this year will be somewhat higher than the 1936 all-time peak record, despite the recession which took place early in April, according to Poor's Stock Reports.

Prior to this let-down, continues the survey, output in the first quarter of 1937 was 122,033,000 pairs, more than 20 per cent above comparable 1936 figures. Part of this sharp advance, however, reflected vigorous buying by dealers and consumers in anticipation of higher prices following increased labor and raw material costs, particularly firmer hide prices.

"Shoe manufacturers generally have granted wage increases early this year, amounting to 15 per cent by many Eastern factories," continues the report. "Retail shoe prices were marked up in February from 5 cents to 25 cents a pair. Before the end of this year a further upward revision of prices may take place, particularly if the hide markets resume the firm tone exhibited a few months ago. Shoe chains should record moderate improvement in earnings this year, despite the possibility of a rising trend in rents.

"It is probable that the most disturbing factor for the industry has to do with the future of the labor situation. Consequently, early Fall orders are being put through respective factories as rapidly as possible in most sections. The possibility of nation-wide unionization of the industry, will, in all probability, depend largely upon how busy union leaders are kept in their current industrial conflicts in other industries."

New Financing Has Moderate Revival

NEW YORK (AP)—After approximating the low ebb for the year in the previous week, new financing revived moderately this week (July 12-17), augmented by a $45,000,000 offering of American Rolling Mill preferred stock.

The total new financing was $74,-948,635 against $14,132,185 the preceding week and $123,355,854 in the comparable week last year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company shows. The preponderance of stock offerings was a contrast with most weekly totals the last two years, in which large corporate refunding operations accounted for most of the money.

Repeal of Surtax On Profits Urged By N. Y. Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interim report just made public by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York urges Congress to repeal the Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the general economic welfare of the country declaring that the tax has failed to achieve its purpose and is a handicap to recovery and to the re-employment of millions of persons now on relief.

In the event that repeal at this time may be found impracticable, the report which was drawn by the Committee on Taxation stressed the importance of immediate modification of the law to remove the inequalities and hardships it works upon smaller and weaker corporations. It recommended that the act be so amended as to allow credits or exemptions to corporations for the following purposes:

1. To repair capital losses.
2. To provide necessary working capital.
3. To enable new plant expansion or rehabilitation.
4. To set up reserves against future losses and for other appropriate corporate purposes.
5. To deduct losses incurred in the preceding year from profits of the current year; and to exempt from the surtax dividends paid after the close of the fiscal year when it is not possible to ascertain definitely before the close of the year the profits of that year.

Edwin G. Merrill is chairman of the committee. Several weeks were devoted to studying and analyzing the evident results achieved to date by the tax. The committee, whose report represents only its opinion until it is acted upon by the chamber, found that the revenue derived from the tax was "most disappointing" and that its operations had brought "numerous undesirable economic consequences."

The committee was unable to find any evidence to support the claim of the pre-enactment advocates of the surtax that it would multiply the number of individuals with large incomes through the distribution of corporate profits to stockholders. It pointed out that there was always refuge for such persons in the large available volume of tax-exempt securities, adding:

"Even if this were not the case and some additional revenue could be obtained by such a measure through increased taxes upon some large incomes, this would be an insufficient reason for impairing the stability of our economic system, as will inevitably result from the many undermining influences of this tax."

Reserve Chairman Favors Taxing Investing Aliens

WASHINGTON (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, says he favors drastic taxation of non-resident aliens who have investments in this country.

He told reporters the 10 per cent tax now applicable to earnings of such investors should be increased to about 22½ per cent or 25 per cent.

He also advocated a capital gains tax to reach foreign speculators, and said income surtaxes should be applied to both groups.

"Why should these people be permitted to invest their money in this country, enjoy all the benefits of such investment, and not pay taxes comparable with our citizens," Eccles asked.

Appearing before the House Banking Committee earlier in the day, he said securities purchased with foreign capital had contributed "in no small measure" to financial difficulties experienced here in recent years.

Reynolds Metals New Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Reynolds Metals Company proposes to issue to common stockholders warrants showing right to subscribe the new commop stock authorized July 6, when stockholders approved an increase from 1,150,000 to 1,500,000 common shares. Total of 64,019 shares have been offered to common stockholders at $17 a share in the ratio of one new share for each 15 held.

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- For the convenience of our thousands of customers arrangements have been completed whereby deposits may be made in any of the Main Offices or Branch Offices of the following Banks:
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  - MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
  - NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK
  - SECOND NATIONAL BANK
  - STATE STREET TRUST CO.

MERCHANTS CO-OPERATIVE BANK
The Largest Co-operative in New England
24 SCHOOL ST., 2nd FLOOR, BOSTON

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Prices Soar During Week Due To Rust Ravages

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The general soaking rains that have been long awaited in western Canada and the American Northwest came the past week, but over the major part of the spring wheat area on both sides of the line they appeared too late to prevent a tremendous loss. Consequently, they did not have the bearish effect they would have had earlier in the season. Areas where wheat was still on the border line will be benefited immensely, but these areas comprised an unusually small portion of the total acreage. Throughout the greater part of Saskatchewan and a large part of Alberta the crop was too far gone for recovery, and west of the Red River valley in our Northwest there is not much hope for much of a crop.

At the moment the main interest lies in the rust developments in our Northwest and also in parts of Canada. This year promises to be similar to the 1904, 1916 and 1935 seasons when the spring wheat crop went to pieces after July 1. It was feared rust ravages would be great several week ago, owing to widespread infection of the late winter wheat, but July condition figures gave hope that any unusual infection would be avoided.

Rust Ravage Serious

It is typical of black rust seasons, however, that the July condition is usually placed higher than that on June 1, but that deterioration later is heavy and rapid. Current reports now indicate the entire Red River valley section is infected, and in some sections damage of 50 per cent is already indicated. Present showery and muggy conditions are extremely favorable for the spread of the plague.

Some experts who have investigated conditions in the soft winter wheat states estimate the damage to be as much as 50,000,000 bushels in actual bushels, while the wheat unfit for milling in addition was placed at 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. This damage to winter wheat will emphasize any loss in the northwest.

Foreign buying of American winter wheat has been of small proportions so far notwithstanding the extremely high Canadian prices and the small offers from other export countries, and the lack of anything but extremely small supplies in the southern hemisphere.

Undoubtedly foreign buyers withheld buying in the belief that the hedging against a tremendous movement would lower prices to a more attractive basis. This view predominated among domestic flour buyers. The result is that the major part of the necessary buying is still ahead, with prospects that from now on there will be a gradually diminishing volume of hedge sales, and it will be more difficult to buy than a few weeks ago.

European Crop No Larger

European crop total is expected to be about the same as last year outside of Russia, so that imports are expected to be about as large as the previous season. No important wheat country in the world does not have new crop with anything but an extremely small reserve.

The recognition of the tremendous losses in Canada and our Northwest was indicated by the fact that prices soared to new highs on the crop the latter part of the week, and after the rains had come in the Northwest and Canada. Current prices also show that the harvest movement of winter wheat has been well absorbed.

Corn prices have been irregular, with much pressure at times on the December as the crop outlook is excellent, and a big crop promised. The old crop months have been erratic, and have been oversold easily, as stocks of domestic corn are extremely small, with no indication of any replenishment of consequence prior to next October and November. The December price is at a huge discount under September, which with the expected total disappearance of old crop supplies, tends to bring in support, especially when wheat is strong.

Oats and rye have been inclined to drag as both these grains face a free movement from the new crops shortly.

Financial Briefs

The average tractive effort of steam locomotives has increased 35 per cent since 1920, but fuel consumption in the freight service, per 1000 gross ton-miles, decreased 31 per cent in the same period. In the passenger service, fuel consumption per car-mile decreased 19 per cent.

Fuel gas consumption at the Ford Motor Company plant at Dearborn, Mich., totals more than 90,000,000 cubic feet a day, sufficient to supply the average daily needs of a city of more than 1,000,000 population.

James H. Oliphant & Co. of New York City have published the eleventh annual edition of "Studies in Securities," containing analyses of 51 leading industrial, utility and railroad companies. Records are reviewed in most cases for 10 or more years. The text is liberally illustrated with comparative figures regarding sales, earnings, operating ratios, depreciation accruals, tax and dividend payments, balance sheet items and miscellaneous data.

● The railroads expended $27,239,000 in 1936 for steel rails, the largest amount spent for that purpose since 1931.

Samson United Doing Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER N. Y. — Samson United Corporation, makers of household electrical appliances, reports that volume of business for the six months ended June 30, last, was 76 per cent greater than the corresponding period of last year. Unfilled orders are running substantially in excess of any previous corresponding period, it is said by the company.

Brokers Say 'Little Man,' Again Back in Market, Is Shrewder

NEW YORK, (AP)—The "little man" is back in the stock market these days, providing about a quarter of its total business.

But he is less of a gambler now and more of an investor than in 1929.

That is the consensus of a number of brokers and others who have watched him in action and studied reports detailing his movements in and out of securities.

They took it for granted purchases and sales of stocks in odd lots—that is, less than the 100-share blocks usually traded—represented largely operations of small investors. Figures made public in recent weeks by the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed odd-lot business on the average accounted for about one fourth of all transactions.

Investor Is Shrewder

Another field where the "little man" works is 100-share lots of stocks selling under $20. In one recent week such volume represented 43 per cent of turnover in the stock exchange.

Brokers say the small investor in stocks is shrewder and better advised than in the boom days.

Since those days many steps have been taken to protect him against himself and others.

The stock exchange learned lessons from the 1929 crash and tightened its regulations on broker-customer relations. The SEC was constituted to supervise stock and bond issues and operations of exchanges.

Margin requirements were raised in an effort to halt gambling, recognized in responsible quarters as a most harmful phase of securities trading. Many commission houses now require odd-lot trading to be on a cash basis.

There are commission house men, however, who assert some of the very measures taken to protect the public have operated to an extent to its disadvantage.

Market Much Narrower

Those who hold this point of view assert the multiplicity of regulations has narrowed the market by reducing the number of transactions. A narrow market, they declare, is more subject to violent fluctuations than a broad market where bid and ask quotations more closely approach each other.

Back in the 2,000,000 share days only large blocks of stock offered or bid for could push a share down or up a dollar. In recent sessions, with trading averaging less than 1,000,000 shares a day, small blocks sometimes have had startling effects.

Gayer G. Dominick, member of the governing board of the New York Stock Exchange, suggests a gradual adoption of the English system of splitting higher priced shares to stimulate broader trading.

"I find no unhealthy public participation in the stock market," he said. "I think the public, if well advised, has a right to participate. But it should be in a broad market where violent fluctuations, which excite gambling, are absent."

Advocating lower priced shares, he took the view high grade investment stocks should be at a level at which the man of moderate means can buy.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
5 4¼s '47-52 reg	116.7	116.7	116.7
3 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.18	105.18	105.18
1 3¼s '41	106.11	106.11	106.11
3 3¼s '46-52	105.9	105.9	105.9
1 3s '46-48	104.18	104.18	104.18
1 3s '51-55	103.3	103.3	103.3
8 2⅞s '55-60	100.31	100.29	100.29
38 2¾s '56-59	99.28	99.28	99.28
9 2½s '49-53	98.5	98.5	98.5

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64	103.10	103.10	103.10

Home Owners Loan

3 3s A '42	102.15	102.13	102.15
2 2¾s '49	100.24	100.22	100.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Adam Exp 4½s '46 st	101½	101½	101½
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63½	63½	63½
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	93½	93½	93½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	80½	80	80
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 Am T & T 3¼s '66	99½	99⅜	99½
48 Am T & T 5½s '43	112½	112½	112½
8 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	105	105	105
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
6 AtkvMRyB&L 5s '64	102	102	102
5 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98⅜	98½
3 AT&SF 4s '95	111	111	111
4 AT&SF adj 4s '95	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 AT&SF 4½s-C-A '62	113	112⅞	113
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103½	103½	103½
2 ACL cit 4s '52	95¼	95¾	95¾
4 A C Line 4½s '64	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	112⅝	112	112
1 B&O cv 4½s '60	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
3 B&OSPLE&WV '41	103⅜	103½	103½
2 B&O 5s S W '50	103	104¼	104¼
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	103	103
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96½	96½	96½
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	74½	74½	74½
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101	101	101
1 Bkly Edis 2¼s '56	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	100½	100½	100½
5 Bkly Un El 5s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	83	83	83
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	22	22	22
5 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	117½	117½	117½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97⅞	97¼	97¼
4 Can Pac 5s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	32	32	32
1 Chi&K Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	50	50	50
5 CM&StP gen 4s '89	26	26	26
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8	7¾	7¾
3 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	15¼	15¼	15¼
5 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	11⅜	18¼	18¼
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '55	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110	110	110
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	102	102	102
1 Childs Co 5s '43	84	84	84
4 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
4 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	104	104	104
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107	107	107
1 ClevUn Term4½s '77C	103	103	103
2 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100½	100½	100½
1 Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 Crown Will 6s '54	105	105	105
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 D G & E 5s '51	107½	107½	107½
10 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
5 FairbanksMorse 4s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Fed Lt&T 6s '54 B	96	96	96
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105½	105½	105½
1 Gen M Accept 3¼s '51	102	102	102
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	80¾	80¾	80¾
2 Goodrich 4½s '56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Goodrich 6s '45	104½	104½	104½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105½	105⅜	105⅜
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117½	117½	117½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105½	105⅜	105½
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	126	126	126
2 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102½	102½	102½
1 Hoe & Co st mtg '44	92	92	92
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102½	102½	102½
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	62¾	62¾	62¾
3 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	23½	23½	23½
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	67	67	67
6 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	60½	60½	60½
4 I'lake Iron 4s '47	99½	99½	99½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	31½	31½	31½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	97½	97½	97½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	100	100	100
2 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	91⅝	91	91⅝
12 Int T&T 4½s '52	72	71½	71¾
33 Int T&T 5s '55	76¼	76¼	76¼
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 K C Smith 3s '50	85	85⅞	85⅞
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	49½	49½	49½
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59½	59⅜	59⅜
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	94½	94½	94½
1 L&NMB 3½s '97	102	101⅞	102
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	95½9	95½	95½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	54¼	54¼	54½
1 Leh Val N 4½s '40	99½	99½	99½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	57	57	57
2 Long Isl gen 4s '38	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Louisv&N 4½s '2003	106½	106½	106½
1 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21	21	21
2 M-K-Tex 4s ctf B	68	68	68
10 Mo Pac 5½s '49	13	13	13
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	36½	36½	36½
1 MWPa Pub S 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
1 Mont Pow 2¾s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	85½	85	85
1 Nassau El 4s '51	41½	41½	41½
1 Nat Dairy 2¾s '51	103½	103½	103½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	97	96⅝	96⅝
6 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
7 NYC cn 6s '98	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 NYC 3½s '52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	89½	89½	89½
4 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2 NY Edis 2¼s '66	101	101	101
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101	101	101
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	20½	20½	20½
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
9 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	80	80	80
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 Nor Am Pas 5s 2047	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	101½	101½	101½
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
1 Or-Wash R&N 4s '61	107½	107½	107½
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	99½	99½	99½
4 Pac T&T 2¼s '36B	101½	101½	101½
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99½	99½	99½
1 Pen P&L 4½s '81	101⅝	101½	101½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	103½	103½	103½
7 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 Penn RR 4½s dep '70	103	103	103
2 Penn RR 4s '43	110	110	110
1 Penn RR 3½s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Penn RR 3½s '62	107	106⅞	106⅞
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
2 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1 Phila Co 6s '67	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	103¾	103½	103¾
1 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	114¼	114¼	114¼
7 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	21½	21½	21⅝
5 Readg 4½s '97A	106½	106⅛	106⅛
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	95	95	95
8 Repub Steel 4½s '56	98½	98⅛	98⅛
6 St L S F 5s '50 B	26	25¾	26
4 St L S F 4½s '78	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	22¼	22¼	22¼
10 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	24½	24¼	24½
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109	109	109
8 Seab A L cn 6s '45	16¾	16½	16½
1 Shell Un 3½s '51	99½	99½	99½
4 Socony VacOil3½s '50	106	106	106
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	99	99	99
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106	106	106
4 So Col Pow 6s '47	105½	105½	105½
1 Sou Pac 4½s '68	88½	88½	88½
12 So Pac 4½s '69	87½	87½	87½
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
12 So Pac 3¾s '46	100	99⅞	100
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95	94¾	95
2 South Ry 6½s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 Texard Pr Sm 5½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	103	103	103
12 Third Ave ai 5s '60	16	15⅝	16
3 Tidewat AO 3½s '52	100½	100½	100½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114	114	114
1 Un NJRR&Can 4s '44	111¼	111¼	111¼
8 Utah P&L 5s '44	102⅜	102	102
10 Util P&L 5½s '47	55½	55½	55½
3 Util P&L 5s '59	55	55	55
30 West Un 5s '38	101¼	101¼	101¼
26 Western Un 5s '51	91¾	91	91¾
10 Western Un 4½s '50	91	90¾	90⅝
1 Western Un 5s '60	89	88½	89
4 West Shore 4s 2361	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102	102	102
70 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102	101¾	102
20 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	144⅜	143	143½

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	98¾	98½	98⅝
1 Akershus 5s '63	99½	99½	99½
9 Argentine 4s '72	92¾	92¾	92¾
7 Argentine 4½s '71	101½	101½	101½
3 Arg 6s 1960 Sept			
	100 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32
7 Argentine 4½s '71	101½	101½	101½
3 Arg 6s 1960 Sept			
	100 15-32	100 15-32	100 15-32
1 Australia 5s '57	105½	105½	105½
5 Australia 4½s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Berl City El 6½s '51	27	27	27
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	25½	25½	25½
37 Brazil 8s '41	49	47⅝	49
2 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	42½	42½	43½
18 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	42½	42½	42½
2 Brazil C Ry 7s '52	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Budapest 6s '62	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 Buen A 3s '84	61½	61½	61½
5 Buen A 4½s 43&s '77	82	82	82
1 BuenA4½s4½s&Aug'76	82½	82½	82½
4 Canada 3¼s '61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Canada 3s '67	94	94	94
9 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Chile 7s '42	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chile 6s '60	20½	20½	20½
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	20½	20½	20½
2 Chile 6s '63	20½	20½	20½
25 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	27½	27¾	27¾
1 Copenhag 5s '52	100½	100½	100½
2 Cuba 5½s '45	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Czecho 8s '51	104	104	104
1 Czecho 8s '52	104	104	104
2 Denmark 5½s '55	101½	101½	101½
10 Denmark 4½s '62	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 French 7½s '41	105½	105½	105½
1 Ger C Agr Bk 7s'50	53	53	53
1 Ger Govt 7s '49	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Ger Gen El 6s '48	36	36	36
1 Heidelbg 7½s '50	20	20	20
1 Ital Cr Con7s'47B	84½	84½	84½
2 Italy 7s 1951	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
8 Japan 6½s '54	92½	92½	92½
2 Japan 5½s '65	79	78½	78½
2 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	41½	41½	41½
10 Nord Ry 5½s 50	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4 Norway 4½s 65	102	102	102
4 Norway 4s 63	99½	99⅜	99⅜
8 Orient Dev 6s 53	77¼	77½	77¼
5 Pernambuco 7s 47	26	26	26
1 Peru 7½s 60	19½	19½	19½
3 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	27½	27½	27½
2 Roumania Inst 7s59	39	39	39
1 Sao Paul City4½s57	27½	27½	27½
1 Sao Paulo 8s 36	33½	33½	33½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	96	95¾	96
1 Serbs Cts 8s 62	29½	29½	29⅞
3 Silesia Prov 7s 58	52	51½	52
2 Taiwan El P 5½s71	72	72	72
6 Tokyo El Li 6s53	74	73½	73½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 1,450,000; previous day, 6,616,000; week ago, 2,814,000; year ago, 4,521,000; two years ago, 3,684,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,789,417,000; year ago, 1,956,615,000; two years ago, 1,843,957,000.

Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
		Wheat			
July	1.29	1.29⅝	1.27⅝	1.28	
Sept.	1.28⅛	1.29¼	1.27½	1.27¾	—.00⅝
Dec.	1.30⅜	1.30⅝	1.28⅞	1.29¼	—.00½
		Corn			
July	1.28⅛	1.28⅛	1.27¼	1.27⅝	—.00½
Sept.	1.13⅞	1.14	1.12¼	1.12⅝	—.01½
Dec.	.80¾	.81⅛	.80	.80	—.01⅛
		Oats			
Sept.	.37¾	.37¾	.37⅜	.37½	—.00⅜
Dec.	.39⅝	.39⅞	.39⅛	.39¼	—.00⅜
		Rye			
Sept.	.90	.90⅜	.89½	.90	+.00⅜
Dec.	.92½	.92¾	.91¾	.92⅝	+.00⅜

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury July 15: Receipts, $13,021,576.77; expenditures, $24,850,121.40; balance, $2,514,947,207.85; customs receipts for the month, $17,838,292.00. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $218,623,233.06; expenditures, $422,987,223.44, including $102,217,144.33 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $204,363,990.38; gross debt, $36,597,383,874.35, a decrease of $142,416.70 under the previous day; gold assets, $12,427,449,168.79, including $1,196,049,442.75 of inactive gold.

Eaton Mfg. Co. Net Larger

NEW YORK (AP)—Eaton Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Automobile parts maker, reports net income for the six months ended June 30 last of $1,709,630, after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., but before federal surtax, equal to $2.45 a share compared with $1,335,285 or $1.92 a share in the like 1936 period.

Livestock Price Decline Is Sharp For All Classes

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Last week's soaring livestock prices went into a tailspin during the week under review, and all classes dropped sharply.

Increased receipts and unsatisfactory dressed markets probably induced by the recent wave of hot weather over a good portion of the United States combined to force prices to sharply lover levels. Steer prices broke 50 cents to $1, even strictly prime longfeds showing the minimum decline, grass heifers were as much lower as steers and, in fact, everything in the cattle line took a substantial break.

Hogs closed mostly 30-50 cents lower, but had reacted somewhat from the low point when the top dropped to $12.35. Lamb values uncovered the sharpest downturn of the season, spring lambs losing $1.50-$1.75 for the four-day period, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The week's steer top of $16.75 was paid for both long yearlings and heavy steers, but prime weighty steers sold late at $16.50 and practically nothing went above $16 at the close, excepting a few outstanding loads.

The late top on hogs was $12.55, having stepped up from $12.35 at the low time and being still 35 cents under the peak a week earlier. Heavy butchers showed less decline than lighter weights, probably due to the fact that shipping demand for weight averages under 200 pounds was very narrow throughout the entire period. Butchers over 250 pounds sold slowly on most sessions, except when lightweight packing sows were not available.

The lamb top late stood at $10.65, but the majority of the crop going to packers had to sell at $10.25 downward. The week's top on spring lambs at $11.75 was paid early by smaller killing interests, but from that time on the live market reflected the bearish and lower trend evident on dressed lamb, and at the close the decline had not been stopped.

Chicago Wheat Up, But Does Not Hold

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Advances of three cents a bushel in wheat prices abroad stimulated enough buying to lift Chicago wheat about a cent at the opening today, but the gains were not maintained in the face of scattered profit-taking sales.

Reports of alarming spread of black rust both sides of the Canadian border created much uncertainty among traders as to the probable damage to be expected, and this tended to make operations on both sides of the market cautious.

Opening ⅛-1⅛ higher, July 1.29, September 1.28⅝-29, Chicago wheat later reacted to around the previous close. Corn started ⅝ off to ⅝ up, September 1.13⅞-14, December .80⅜-81, and later turned lower.

Bon Ami Co. Profits Show Moderate Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Bon Ami Co., with manufacturing units in Connecticut and mines in New Hampshire and North Carolina, reports for the six months ended June 30, last, net profit of $678,998 after taxes and charges, equal to $3.32 a share on class "A" stock, and $1.86 a share on class "B" common stock. This compares with $587,753, $2.90 per class "A" share and $1.65 per class "B" share in the like 1936 period.

For the June quarter, net income was $361,689 or $1.78 on class "A" and 99 cents on class "B" stocks, against $317,309, or $1.54 on "A" and 87 cents on "B" shares in the preceding quarter, and $342,197 or $1.72 and 95 cents, respectively, in the June, 1936, quarter. Class "A" stock is entitled to $4 per share per annum, then after class "B" has received $2.50 per annum, both classes participate equally in further distribution.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—Subject to minor reactions, we remain of the opinion that the market will work higher in the immediate future.

Josephthal & Co., New York—Undoubtedly political developments, more or less unexpected, have had a dampening effect on trading sentiment and probably will continue to do so for the time being. In addition weakness of the rails does not help the general market at this juncture.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., New York—Among the stocks which have been doing quietly better than for a number of months may be included the majority of the utility group. It is probably still a bit risky to be confident regarding the market prospects for the utilities but for anybody willing to take a speculative chance in this direction it may be pointed out that a number of stocks in the group have in the past nine trading sessions been in a horizontal consolidation range around the top of a rally.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—There may be some hesitancy due to the debate in the Senate on the Supreme Court bill, but fundamentally conditions are improving and while the underpinning of the share list has been weakened to an extent by the recent advance, notably in the steel shares, it is still sound and reactions should not go very far.

Atlantic Raises "Gas" Price

PHILADELPHIA—Atlantic Refining Company has advanced tank-wagon and service-station price of gasoline ½-cent a gallon in Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania. Earlier the company made a similar advance in tank-wagon price in New Jersey and Maryland.

Netherlands' Economic Status Reported as Steadily Better

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—One of the outstanding features of the development of economic conditions in the Netherlands is a rapid decrease in unemployment. In spite of the natural increase of the population and the continual flow from the schools onto the labor market, unemployment by May this year had fallen by 17 per cent compared with a year ago.

In May 1936 there were registered at the labor exchanges 392,884 unemployed and in May 1937 this number had shrunk to 328,537 or nearly 65,000 less.

The annual reports of the majority of enterprises here all reflect an improved and more hopeful tendency, while profits generally have gone up or losses have decreased. From a study of 97 leading companies, including banks, industry, trade, mining, oil, rubber, shipping, colonial produce and railways, it is shown that in 1936 net profits totaled 53,346,000 fl. ($30,000,000), compared with 32,838,000 fl. in 1933. An amount of 28,521,000 fl. was paid for dividends, compared with 18,436,000 fl. in 1935.

Meanwhile trade with Germany, once the Netherlands' best customer, absorbing about half of the Netherlands' exports of vegetables, dairy products, fruit, etc., is showing a substantial improvement. The clearing position has undergone a favorable change and enlarged exports from Germany to the Netherlands have helped to diminish the arrears on the clearing account, which in the beginning of 1936 has piled up Germany's debt to this country as a result of commercial transactions to some $20,00,000. For the third quarter of 1937 the quotas for Dutch exports of industrial products, agriculture and colonial products have been considerably enlarged, so that the level of early 1935 has again been reached.

Netherlands India is also taking a leading part in recovery. Exports of Java alone in the first five months of 1937 showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936, namely from 82,000,000 fl. to 120,900,000 fl. The budget of Netherlands India for 1937 is balanced and taxation has been reduced.

Seeing that the flow of gold to the Netherlands has continued practically uninterruptedly for at least six months, so that since the depreciation late in September 1936, the gold stocks of the Netherlands Bank went up by over 600,000,000 fl. to the record of over 1,225,000,000 fl., the embargo on the exports of gold was recently abolished.

On the other hand the monetary unrest, the unsettled international political conditions and the ups and downs of Wall Street have had their repercussions on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, wiping out nearly all the advances of the stock prices since the beginning of this year.

What Stocks Did
By the Associated Press

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	169	223
Declines	183	356
Unchanged	153	168
Total issues	505	747

Can

Court Fight Becomes Wider Wedge in Party Solidarity

(Continued from Page 1)

of that any longer, nor that it will be a battle to the finish.

Yet, for the first time in all the while Mr. Roosevelt has been in Washington, it is no longer true to say that he can have such-and-such a measure "if he's willing to fight for it." That change marks the point of cleavage. The President is now fighting with all his strength for something, and there remains more than a doubt that he can get it.

Party Structure Suffers

There are cracks and stresses within the Democratic Party. Nothing illustrates this better than the personal issue on which is being fought the contest for the majority leadership between Senators Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi. Both men are committed to the court plan.

The difference that separates them is generally understood: Senator Harrison is a good Democrat. But Senator Barkley is a good New Dealer. That is the difference. It is becoming a test in recent political developments which cast their shadow before—certainly as far as 1938, possibly as far as 1940.

It is these undercurrents which may, in the long run, prove more important than the immediate court reform issue. Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, after one term in the Senate, is up for re-election next year. This week Governor Townsend of Indiana, after seeing President Roosevelt, announces that the Democratic state machine will not support Senator Van Nuys for renomination. Senator Van Nuys is an opponent of the President's court plan.

Changes in the South

Take another illustration. The South has long been known for conservatism, but in recent years, it has sent a number of progressives to Congress—men like Representative Maury Maverick of Texas in the House, and Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama, in the Senate.

Announcement is made that Democratic conservatives in Alabama are uniting to attempt to oust Senator Black in the 1938 primaries. What is true of Senator Van Nuys and Senator Black is being repeated in other sections. It is being discussed by the 70 members of Congress on the Robinson funeral train. The court issue has been made a test of New Deal loyalty.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Senator Barkley this week showed that the last ounce of his energy would be exerted to force the issue to a showdown and that he had taken personal command of the fight.

The excitement, emotion and drama of the court reorganization fight have all been enhanced in the past week.

Many quiet Democrats, like Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, believe that its importance is being exaggerated. It is becoming too much of a symbol, they fear. To their fears, Mr. Roosevelt's reply is to press the matter even harder.

Lumped Whole New Deal

In his letter to Senator Barkley, the President coupled the proposal with all New Deal objectives. Many think he meant to emphasize the contention that the court plan is only part of the whole, no more radical than other measures. But the implication was also that the whole New Deal stood or fell by the court proposal test.

Conservatives in Congress would like to take him at his word; they believe that court project doomed.

To observers who are neither conservative nor liberal, but who like to believe they are impartial, it seemed that Mr. Roosevelt's court plan was surely defeated last Tuesday night, after the Sumners blast, and even more so Wednesday morning with word of Senator Robinson's loss. To them, it seemed fairly obvious that unless Mr. Roosevelt took drastic action, the stampede for quick adjournment would prove irresistible with the end of Congress only a matter of days.

Mr. Roosevelt's sharp message undoubtedly halted this rout for the minute.

But the question remains whether Mr. Roosevelt has not made a mistake for the long run; whether by making the court plan a test of loyalty he has hazarded more prestige than the battle was worth? Thrown more into the hat than could possibly be returned to him?

Neutrals Under Fire

One thing is certain, that it has immensely complicated the life of the Democratic "neutral." The Senate now is roughly divided 40 to 40, for and against the court plan, with 16 "on the fence." These 16 will decide the issue—these 16 are under fire. They have hitherto hoped against hope to avoid the direct issue. Mr. Roosevelt has served notice now that this will not suffice.

His position is, in effect, that he will endure defeat, but that he demands a roll-call.

One of the Senators who visited Mr. Roosevelt this week to implore him to let the issue lapse gracefully indicated in a statement the embarrassment of his on-the-fence position. The fence was full of splinters. Declaring that he would support "any reasonable compromise" he added:

"I can best assist in achieving this result by refraining from commitments until a final vote is had. I will then vote according to my convictions."

It is "convictions" of this sort which are being put to a severe strain today.

The week's developments in Washington produce a variety of reflections:

May Appeal to People

It is doubtful if Senator Robinson's passing changed many court votes. What it did was to arouse an emotional effect, finding expression, for example, in the tone of Mr. Roosevelt's message to Senator Barkley.

It is a question of how much of the Roosevelt influence over Congress will be lost, even if he is defeated on the court. Despite contrary forecasts it would seem that much of his program might be salvaged by adroit management.

It looks as though Mr. Roosevelt might go on the air before long with an appeal for a straight vote on the issue, as against a filibuster.

To counter the Sumners' speech in the House, a move to discharge the Judiciary Committee of the original Ashurst-Maverick bill is under way. This requires a petition of 218 signatures, and could not take effect, at earliest, till July 26. There are two "discharge Mondays" under House rules, the second and fourth of each month. The Maverick progressive bloc wants the discharge machinery invoked, but will wait till it gets the backing of regular Democratic leadership.

Some Possibilities

Finally, a longer peep into the future suggests a possible, deep-seated political realignment, frequently talked of, but now more feasible than at any time since the Civil War.

The South today aches for a two-party system. It seems unlikely to get it while the Republican Party retains its name. There is a wider cleavage between men like Senator Carter Glass and Representative Maury Maverick than there was between Roosevelt and Landon.

It is being frequently proposed now that the Supreme Court issue, or if not that, some similar issue, should be made the basis for a political realignment.

A coalition to oppose the New Deal, under such a leader as Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana—once running mate with Robert M. La Follette—and comprising a new party, might be the outcome of present fissures and divisions.

Then the country would have, on one side, the Labor-New Deal-Roosevelt wing of the Democrats.

On the other side, a new political coalition, a sort of middle-class "normalcy" party which would carry on the remnants of the Republicans but (so the South hopes) under a new name.

Such speculation seems far removed from the Supreme Court fight. But political speculation is running far ahead these exciting days.

Worse in Some Ways, Says N. Y. Bar of New Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Worse in some respects than the original measure and subversive in general effect is how the Committee on Federal Legislation of the Association of The Bar of the City of New York regards the compromise Supreme Court reorganization bill now pending in Congress.

"The true purpose of the bill remains apparent," the committee says in a report made public here today. "It is an effort to force the court to accede to the views of the Executive on constitutional issues. It is an attempt, by the appointment of additional and unneeded justices, to alter the constitutional law of the land."

The proposal for reorganization of both high and low federal courts cannot be too strongly condemned, according to the committee of which Lloyd Laporte is chairman.

Possibilities of oppression inherent in the bill are particularly obvious when it is remembered that over half of all cases in the Supreme Court involve controversies between the Government and its citizens, where a free and impartial tribunal is essential to the protection of individual rights and liberties," the committee says.

"It is in no sense a compromise; it is merely the old bill in somewhat altered form."

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

one another in Christ. Then the whole question of finding methods other than war for dealing with international disputes would have to be faced in desperate seriousness by Governments."

Spirituality Put First

This tendency to supplant political action with more emphatic demonstration of the power of the spirit among and between Christians is very pronounced at this conference. Each speaker has emphasized this approach to a solution of world problems. Mr. Yasuda, for example, said, "the most important mark of Christianity is not in its various forms of social application but in Christianity itself."

Before adjournment, Dr Calvert presented a plan for a world council of churches to carry on the work of various international Christian movements, to facilitate corporate action and to consider the establishment of a world-wide religious journal. The conference is also being asked to implement a proposal to establish a general assembly of representatives of churches, of approximately 200 members, meeting every five years, and a Central Council of 60 members, to meet annually.

N. Y. State Employees Get $500,000 More Pay

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—More than 3500 state employees received approximately $500,000 in salary increases in pay checks just received.

The $500,000 total is in addition to about $200,000 in other pay increases going to laborers, institutional employees, normal-school teachers, game inspectors, factory inspectors and state police.

Germans Plan Protest On Palestine Proposal

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—National Socialist leaders have discovered to their dissatisfaction that more than 1000 Germans will fall under Jewish rule by the proposed British division of Palestine.

Party members said they were considering a protest.

Yorktown Resumes Trials

ROCKLAND, Me., July 17 (AP)—The 20,000-ton aircraft carrier Yorktown, here for deep-sea coursing, was ready today for trials after fog delayed her activity yesterday.

Losing Its Mine Cuts Revenue Of Illinois School

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill. (AP)—The Johnston City Township High School held high its scholastic banner this year, despite the after-effects of the depression, high water and the loss of "Old Ben," the coal mine.

Co-operation of the business men, teachers, officials and students—some of whom are in actual charge of the school part of the time—made this possible.

In this section of Illinois, coal mines are gold mines so far as producing revenue for education is concerned, and when little or no coal is mined almost every one is hard hit.

One by one the coal mines closed. All are idle now, except one small mine, and the number of men who can pay taxes has dwindled accordingly. School tax revenue fell from $60,815 in 1927 to $23,053 in 1936 after "Old Ben," a $3,000,000 mine and one of the largest in America, was closed by water and another large colliery was damaged.

For four years the teachers have worked for nothing more than scrip and groceries. J. L. Buford, principal, told the story.

Loss of Tax Hits School

"The men who worked in the mine," he said, "are now largely on WPA or direct relief. These men, in the main, no longer pay direct school tax. They are scarcely able to do it. A heavy bonded indebtedness and thousands of dollars of outstanding teachers' orders make it difficult to secure and keep the sort of faculty the children are entitled to have.

"School did not open at the Johnston City High School last September until a week late. It was necessary to delay opening until certain good teachers whose applications we had were convinced that they would not be able to secure employment elsewhere. Here is the story that I, as principal, had to tell prospective teachers:

"'The position pays no cash. The last cash that any teacher has received was for May, 1933. You will likely be able to get a room and possibly breakfast for scrip. Your other meals can be had at school. The Board of Education will supply a cook, but your food provisions will have to come out of your allotment at the Herrin Supply. (The Herrin Supply is an excellent store in the city of Herrin, six miles from Johnston City). Your allotment, if you are a single teacher, will be $23 per month. It will be necessary for you to pay a 10 per cent discount on the goods you buy at the Herrin Supply.

Explains Many Things

"'In addition to what you are able to buy from the Herrin store, the local dairy will accept your scrip, as will also the drug stores and theater. Then, too, the doctors, dentists, and hair dressers will give you excellent services for the sort of pay you get.'

"'Perhaps this will give some understanding as to why out of a faculty of 16, the principal included, 13 are new this year and one vacancy was filled at the beginning of the second semester. The principal and one teacher have been here for five years. The coach is finishing his second year. All other teachers are new.

"Even under the most adverse conditions our school has carried on. The Board of Education has been open-minded. The members as a group have recognized the fact that even during a depression classes in domestic and industrial arts in a school that sends but 10 per cent of its graduates to college should not be among the 'fads and frills' to be eliminated."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman; experienced in business, civic and club activities, desires position; considered exceptionally original; free to go anywhere; splendid references as to character and ability. Write M. M., 1344 N. Spaulding, Los Angeles.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 14c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTUIT, Mass.—To let for remainder of summer, a cottage with private beach; 6 bedrooms, electric equipment throughout. Apply Warren O. Taylor, Lal. 7010 (Boston), during business hours.

FOR SALE or settle estate—Summer cottage, furnished, 7 rooms, bath, and large piazza. 126 miles from Boston; good hunting and fishing; $1000. Box J-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASS.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 108 Winthrop Street, Winthrop Centre—Sunday morning services—10:45 a. m. Sunday evening services—7:30 p. m. during July and August.

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HAMILTON VILLA, Kearsarge, N. H. Wells Mts.—Homelike restful, modern, comfortable, cozy rooms; excellent food; golf, riding, tennis (all nearby); capacity 15 guests; rates $15-$17 per week; folder. Mrs. W. W. Hamilton.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H. —Overlooking Little Squam Lake; boating, bathing, fishing; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; Write for booklet.

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BIG CASH prices for women's worn, old fur coats. J. F. CO., 119 West 24th. Chickering 6-4408. Opposite Macy's, near B'way, N. Y.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Delightful, cool furnished apartment overlooking Western Mountains; Beautyrest beds. For information write manager, 15 Golf Street.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 21st, 433 West (Old Chelsea)—River view, completely modern fireproof building, built for livability, 4 attractive rooms, living room 21 feet, wood-burning fireplace, 5 closets, casement windows, charming rustic garden, fountain, protected roof garden; cafeteria on premises; ownership management; $80 up.

APARTMENTS WANTED

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FOR SALE OR RENT

BROOKLINE, Mass., Longwood section—12 room house, 3 baths, oil heat, 2 car garage. Tel. Asp. 8330.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, help with children's studies, girl 13, boy 9; language in addition to English, preferably French. Excellent references required. Christian Scientist pref. Write Box R-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, complete charge of 7 room apartment, cooking, cleaning; excellent references required. Christian Scientist pref. Write Box R-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

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ATLANTIC—Large bungalow, 9 rooms and sunporch; handy to beach; nice lot and view; price $8000. Edwin C. Day, Real Estate, Granite Trust Bldg., Quincy, Mass. Gra. 1012 or Braintree 1856.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van; NOBLE R. STEVEN, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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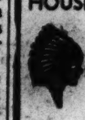

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BOSTON, 197 Huntington Ave.—Connecting rooms, running water, housekeeping, permanent or transients. Tel. COM. 6380; Pendexter.

BOSTON — Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1923.

BOSTON, 24 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, homelike rooms, permanent or transient; hot and cold water in closet. Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church; MRS. CASWELL, 94 Gainsboro St., Tel. Circle 7762.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1807 Beacon St.—Car stop; twin beds, adjoining bath and open porch; business women; no other roomers. Tel. Beacon 7643 mornings. Refs. exchanged.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush — Beautiful house, private home; 20 minutes to Manhattan. Tel. BU 2-4519.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

N. Y. C., 9 West 68th—Attractively furnished double front, adjacent park and church; refined surroundings; English home, telephone, elevator.

N. Y. C., 301 West 108th—Delightful double or single with bath, kitchen privileges. Friendship; convenient to all transportation. Garrett.

N. Y. C., Washington Square — Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7965.

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ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR of wide experience offers immediately available efficient services. Write Box W-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GENTLEMAN — 45 years, good appearance, excellent character, capable, experienced in commercial and industrial office routine; accountant, cashier, wishes position in mercantile or industrial organization. Address: Advertiser, 734 East 26th St., Paterson, N. J.

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HOUSEKEEPER: Middle-aged woman and boy 13 of good appearance, experienced and trustworthy Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box T-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-8384-J 9:00 to 10:00 a. m. daily.

Advertising Information Bureau

Now in Full Swing!

July Clearance

Entire Stock of Men's
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Bensley and Lebow
Spring and Summer Suits

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

FAMILY WASHING

BOULEVARD Plee-zing Food Store

HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 2-1133—1134

STANDARD FURNITURE CO. 320 HOGAN

FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry

CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32448 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RESTAURANT TROCADERO

168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre. Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care served to your liking.

TANNER GROCERY STORES

"Where the Best Costs Less"

1751 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

LEE WADE
Architect
1050 Seybold Building
Phone 3-2581

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

FLORIDA

MIAMI

(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores

The Home of Complete Economical Car Service

KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL

Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows

Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

Eleanor's
HUNTINGTON BUILDING
S. E. 2nd Ave. at S. E. 1st St.

JULY CLEARANCE
GOWNS — WRAPS

Street, sport and travel dresses. Also hats greatly reduced.

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida

MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
709 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

NEW YORK PERMANENT WAVE SHOP

Croquignole Oil Wave $3.50 up
Facials, Manicures
Shampoos, Finger Waves
326 SEYBOLD BLDG. 3rd Floor
Phone 2-6994

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1568

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

Building Contractor and Repairs
I will build a house on your lot $2000 up.
Joseph Sarbacher
8260 N. W. 5th Ave. Ph. Edge. 2315-J

Collins Grocery, Inc.
7916 N. E. Second Ave.
"In the Heart of Little River"
We earnestly solicit and deeply appreciate your business
Phone Edgewater 9159

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD AT THIRD STREET

MIAMI BEACH

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
OPEN YEAR ROUND
Summer special, 75c and $1.00 dinners
Served from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Business Men's Lunch Served from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., 50c

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS VARNISHES LACQUERS ENAMELS
ORANGE AVENUE AND JEFFERSON

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monthly advertisers are glad to allow space to the readers that room in the columns to their business advertising. Every purchase is made in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs

Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

SARASOTA

GENERAL INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. SOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
503-505 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
611 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER ONIE AVEI LEE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 935 5TH AVE.

"Shop at
Sears *and Save"*
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE
Telephone 4117
West Palm Beach, Florida

W. E. FROST
Hornac Paint was developed to resist the Ultra Violet Ray ● For the best in paints insist upon A. C. Horn Company's line of paints ● We sell them on a money back guarantee.
W. E. Frost 516 Clematis St. Phone 4951

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.

SALES SERVICE

Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hamlock 0671
9 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know

Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

HOUSE PAINT
SWP
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 5789

KEEP COOL
It costs so little!
Night Air Home Cooling Systems
Emerson Fans and Kitchen Ventilators
Portable Room Airconditioners
COLGREN'S
968 Peachtree HE. 3236
Tenth Street Section

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.

818 N. Highland Ave.	He 0344
1599 N. Highland Ave.	He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E.	Ja 0546

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frigidaires
PHILCO, R.C.A., GRUNOW Radios
"The Home of Quality Furniture"
STERCHI BROS.

Cherry at Broadway —MACON— Phone 3100
SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS SERVICE STATION
Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.
Phone 387

SAVANNAH

Hail the Green Light at Night
YELLOW CAB COMPANY
Taxi 10c——Phone 6161
A Private Car double zone rate, plus 10c each additional passenger.
"HAIL THEM ANYWHERE"

GEORGIA MOTORS CORP.
Sales Parts Ford Service
224 Broughton St. E. Savannah, Ga.
We Specialize in
Personality Permanents
Shampoo and Finger Waving, Hair Cutting and Manicures by Master Operators
Purcell Beauty Shop
136 Whitaker Street Dial 3622
and SAVANNAH BEACH
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH (Continued)

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in suedes, leathers and furs.
DIAL 3-5191

Reid's
THE BETTER FOOD STORE
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED GROCERIES
Low Prices
1603 SO. BOULEVARD DIAL 21153
709 PROVIDENCE ROAD DIAL 21916

GREENSBORO

"SERVICE"
Phil R. Carlton, Inc.
REAL ESTATE — RENTS
INSURANCE — BONDING
Carlton Building opposite Courthouse
DIAL 8157-8158

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY desires post, au pair, light duties, can teach English, chauffeuse. Box W-796—BCM/CSM, London

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—"Suzy Olivier", 6 rue de Calais (9 ème). Haute-Couture models. Comes to your home. Tel. Trinité 84-50

HOUSES FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND—FOR SALE: One well built family house, containing two flats; one of 7 rooms, attic and veranda; the other of 4 rooms; central heating, large garden, garage, reasonable price, good terms. Apply to A. Rutishauser, Nordstrasse 27, Zurich, Grenze Stadtkreis 6.

INSURANCE

PARIS, FRANCE—H. BOUISSET
"Assureur Conseil"
Insurance of all kinds.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. Anj. 18.00

LINGERIE

PARIS VICINITY — Madame LEFAUX, 18 route de Croissy, Le-Pecq (S. & O.). Lingerie ready made and to order; moderate prices. Visits clients homes. Tel. St. Germain 466.

MANICURING

PARIS—Experienced manicure speaks English, visits clients afternoon; moderate terms. Madame MILON, 119 rue Broca. Tel. Por. 30-17

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs.

POST WANTED

SWISS LADY DESIRES POST IN OFFICE—General office work, typist, telephonist. Box No. G-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 16 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng
KLOOSTERLINNEN
sterk en koel
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Kolonialvarer
ELIZABETH PETERSEN
Vesterbrogade 98c
Tlf. Vester 8898

"ØBRO"
Parfumerie & Sæbeudsalg
Classensgade 57
Tlf. Øbro 6689

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Boots Mended
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Goth. 8147
Moderate Prices. Goods Delivered

DET DANSKE CINDERSKOMPAGNI
Vesterbrogade 98
C 10 878 & Ledn
CINDERS — KOKS — KUL
(Coal)

GARTNERI-UDSALGET
H. NIELSEN-WIUM
Østerbrogade 5
Tel. Øbro 9711 Goods delivered
Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh and preserved

FRANCE

FRENCH PROVINCES

LES GOLF HOTELS
Modern Comfort
Close to Beach and the Golf Course
Excellent Cuisine
The Automobile Club of America

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9 over Heerensraat
Tel. 33715
Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Besorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 227 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 34164
O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GREEN PLANTS
Ceintuurbaan 309/309 Tel. 22309

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM (Continued)

Kemer & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid.

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heins en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Boothovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837.

PICTURE FRAMING
SCHILDERSTUKKEN
ETSEN - ENCADREMENTEN
KUNSTHANDEL WILLEM SLOOT
P. C. HOOFTSTRAAT 128
TEL. 23953

D. NOLLE
(SHOEMAKER)
Shoenmakerij Reparaties
Admiralengracht 205 W. Tel. 84636

RYSWYK Z. H.

Technisch Bureau PAS
Ryswyk Z. H. Rembrandtkade 4.
Tel.: 118802
Leidschendam Damlaan Tel.: 99
Electro—Gas—Sanitaire and Radio Apparaten

THE HAGUE

MRS. L. Bekker FLORIST
GR. HERTOGINNELAAN 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat - Tel. 331126

L. A. van TOUR — Huis & Decoratie Schilder
PAINTER — Anna Paulownastr. 54 's-Gravenhage
DRIEMAAL — Tel. 356572
Bekroond — In binnen en Buitenland. Met bevolg ondersteuningsfonds. Steeds zaarop tot uwen dienst

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ASSURANCE
Prins Maurituslaan 81, 's-Gravenhage
Cath: Singel 35, Utrecht
Hollandsche Societeit van Levensverzekeringen Anno 1807
Laat u eens inlichten?

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
Sandig-Lüdgen
Furs—Pelterjen
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
157 Laan v. Meerdervoort Tel. 838881

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 3 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 304644

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 23979
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a

WASSENAAR

WASSENAAR near THE HAGUE
Klein Hoefvorlaan 1 Tel.: 719910
HOME FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
"DE LEEUWERIK"
Central heating, running cold and hot water. If desired, skilled nursing available.

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
Stationery Telephone 11231

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

J. F. Broms & Son
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables

RÖDA BODARNAS WÄRDSHUS
Refreshments, Teas and Light Lunches
Kungsträdgårdsgat. 18 Tel. 211601
Open from 9:30 a. m. to 12 p. m.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Rindlisbach
Das Haus für Nouveautés, Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie, Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

BERNE

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
WALTER GARBANI SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

MADAME LORY
Robes et Manteaux
17, Monbijoustrasse.
Permanent Waving
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon

J. V. RÜEGG-PERRIN
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17 Tel. 34.281
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

GARAGE ELITE
OLDSMOBIL Paul Lindt CITROËN
Murtenstrasse 17
Tel. 26.222
General Motors—Standard Cars—Service
All Repairs and Revisions quickly, cheaply and well done.
Night Service.

CRYSTAL
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie.
SPITALGASSE 14

Wollenhof & Co
Marktgasse 60 Bern
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

All Sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
BUBENBERGPL. Berne

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.643
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery se recommande

BURGDORF

IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft vorm. Alfr. Scheidegger
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZÖLE
Tel. Burgdorf 373. Hs. Zellweger, jun.
(Coal Wood, etc.)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.448
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
22/26 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822 (Drapery Store)

GEORG JENSEN'S SILVER
Same Prices as in Copenhagen
Sole Agent: HENRI ROZELAAR
Jeweller — Watchmaker
PLACE DU MOLARD 1.

CORSET DUCHESSE
Rue de la Confederation 26
Corsets - Ceintures - Gaines
S/gorge
Corsets, ready-made and made-to-measure

LAUSANNE

JATON SA
Special Shop for Elegant Shoes
BALLY
Exclusive Models

E. MEYLAN-REGAMEY
Avenue du Théâtre 16
Angle Square de Georgette
WATCHMAKER JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
Repairing—Moderate Prices
English spoken. Tel. 23.809

LUCERNE

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 23 Tel. 13.48

NEUCHATEL

Be warm and comfortable with the excellent COAL of
HAEFLIGER & KAESER S. A.
Tel. 52.426 Terreaux 2

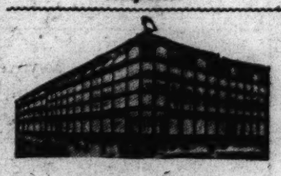
ZURICH

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

F. Willy Schurter
Bahnhofstrasse 61, Zurich 1. Tel. 26.822
Knitted Dresses for town and sports wear, handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves—*Latest Styles*

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)



JELMOLI
Zürich, Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

C. SCHWEIKERT
COIFFEUR—PARFUMERIE
MANICURE—MASSAGE
Hottingerstrasse 8. Tel. 20.412
SPEZIALITÄT: DAUERWELLEN
(Hairdresser)

Druckarbeiten für die ganze Schweiz liefert sorgfältigst
(PRINTING)
Buchdruckerei
A. MAURER ZÜRICH
im Helmhaus.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
80-90, ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
Wholesale and Retail Grocers
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.

Mimosa
Gowns, Hats, Accessories
196a, Main Road, Sea Point

The Atlas Printing Works (PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dorpwyk Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

Head Office and Works
Phone 6-1646 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

PEACH & HATTON LTD
Furniture Manufacturers and Shop Fitters
Phone 26078 537 West St.

Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving Specialists
Sole Proprietress—MRS. M. BOLT
At O. K. Bazaars, 385 West St.
Phone 24765

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving - From £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS
(Phone 22230)
6 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
337 West Street

The Estcourt Butchery
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities
Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons. Twin Streams Butter
Stall 13, City Market Phone 20231

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for
Fish, Poultry and Provisions
Home-made Pickles a Speciality
6-8 Commercial Road Phone 22493
(Opposite Borough Market)
Grocers and General Dealers

LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Service with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

JUNE'S AND O. K. LADIES' HAIRDESSSING SALOONS
Specialist in Permanent Waving, Tinting, etc. Fully qualified staff in attendance.
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
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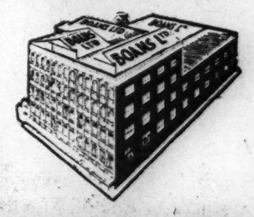

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Monitor Movie Guide

'Knight Without Armor,' Miss Dietrich In a Romantic Yarn of Russian Intrigue

Charlie Chan at the Olympics (Twentieth Century)—More adventures of the Oriental detective. This time he foils racketeers who would steal radio control patents of international significance. Warner Oland, Katherine DeMille and Pauline Moore.—Family.

Chu Chin Chow (Gaumont-British)—Extravaganza deriving from the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," based more directly on the London stage production of the same name. Slow paced but decorative. Anna May Wong, Fritz Kortner and George Robey. Directed by Walter Forde.—Family.

Easy Living (Paramount)—Lightly amusing re-hash of the Cinderella story, starting with the loss of a costly fur coat, that came into the hands of a poor but honest girl (Jean Arthur) and started unjust gossip. But, according to formula she retrieves the family fortunes and wins a handsome husband. Mary Nash, Luis Alberni and Franklin Pangborn.—Adults and young people.

Espionage (MGM)—Mixture of comedy, romance and adventure, based on a play of the same title by Walter Hackett about a pair of newshounds trailing a munitions-maker across Europe by train. Edmund Lowe and Madge Evans are the pair; Paul Lukas, the ammunition-man. Entertaining after a familiar pattern.—Family.

I Met Him in Paris (Paramount)—Sparkle of the dialogue is accompanied by the sheen of Idaho's Sun Valley, where the Swiss winter sports scenes were made. Claudette Colbert as a girl playing about in Europe. She meets two gay youths, played by Robert Young and Melvyn Douglas. Then her dull fiancé turns up. A deal of sophisticated fun before the girl chooses among the suitors.—Adults and mature young people.

Knight Without Armor (London Film) — Romantic melodrama, turning on the Russian revolution with Marlene Dietrich as a countess who sought to escape the Reds and Robert Donat as a gallant Englishman who helped her succeed. James Hilton's novel provided the plot. Jacques Feyder directed under the eye of Alexander Korda. Handsome, well-made entertainment.—Adults and young people.

Lake Way for Tomorrow (Paramount) — Consistently intelligent and moving social drama. Pursues the theme of what to do with elderly parents, suddenly impoverished, who are forced upon self-centered grown-up children. Victor Moore, Beulah Bondi, Fay Bainter, Thomas Mitchell. — Adults and young people.

Riding on Air (RKO)—All about a small town newspaperman with more luck than brains, who foils a gang of bandits, scores a journalistic beat and wins a fortune for himself and his friends—in short, Joe E. Brown up to more of his tricks. Guy Kibbee, Florence Rice, Anthony Nace.—Family.

Wild Money (Paramount)—Farcial comedy about a tight-fisted auditor who is given a generous expense account and sent out by a newspaper to solve a kidnaping case. The plot comes from a magazine short story by Paul Gallico. Cast: Edward Everett Horton, Louise Campbell, Lynne Overman.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Call It a Day," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Beethoven Concerto," "Maytime," "Quality Street," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Step Lively, Jeeves," "The Man Who Could Work Miracles," "Captains Courageous," "Prince and the Pauper."

Young people and adults: "This Is My Affair," "A Star Is Born," "The King and the Chorus Girl," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News."

Adults only: "Kid Galahad," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Mystic Mountain," "Parnell," "After the Thin Man."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"Put Off Thy Shoes"

When Moses approached the burning bush in the wilderness of Horeb, he was warned to stand back and heard these words (as given in the rendering of our Common Version), "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground" (Ex. 3:5). The Hebrew word translated "shoes" means more literally "sandals" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon: p. 653).

In the Orient it has long been the custom to remove one's sandals on drawing near to any sacred spot, apparently to protect it from dust or pollution of any kind. Even to this day this rule is strictly enforced in the case of those who would enter a Mohammedan mosque; while such of the Samaritans as are still to be found at the ancient town of Shechem (now called Nablous) are said to obey the same regulation on approaching their holy place on Mount Gerizim (cf. McNeile: "Exodus" p. 17).

Odds and Ends

Paper Pulp

It takes two and a half tons of straw to make a ton of white paper pulp.

Radio in Schools

British schools using radio programs educationally now number 6400.

If You Didn't Know

Land cools more rapidly than water surfaces, at night.

Hopi Indians

Among Hopi Indians of the American Southwest, the squaw owns the house furnishings, while the brave owns his personal effects and earnings.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Steward

One morning, in Clapham, Eng., a prominent merchant named Thornton, received news of a loss of $100,000 he had suffered in a shipping venture. Later in the day his minister called to collect a subscription he had promised, but learning of the merchant's loss, apologized for calling.

Taking the minister by the hand, Thornton bravely replied: "The wealth was not mine. Since this has been taken from me I will be diligent in making good use of what is left."

Then he doubled his subscription.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptograms: "It is worth a thousand pounds a year to have the habit of looking on the bright side of things."

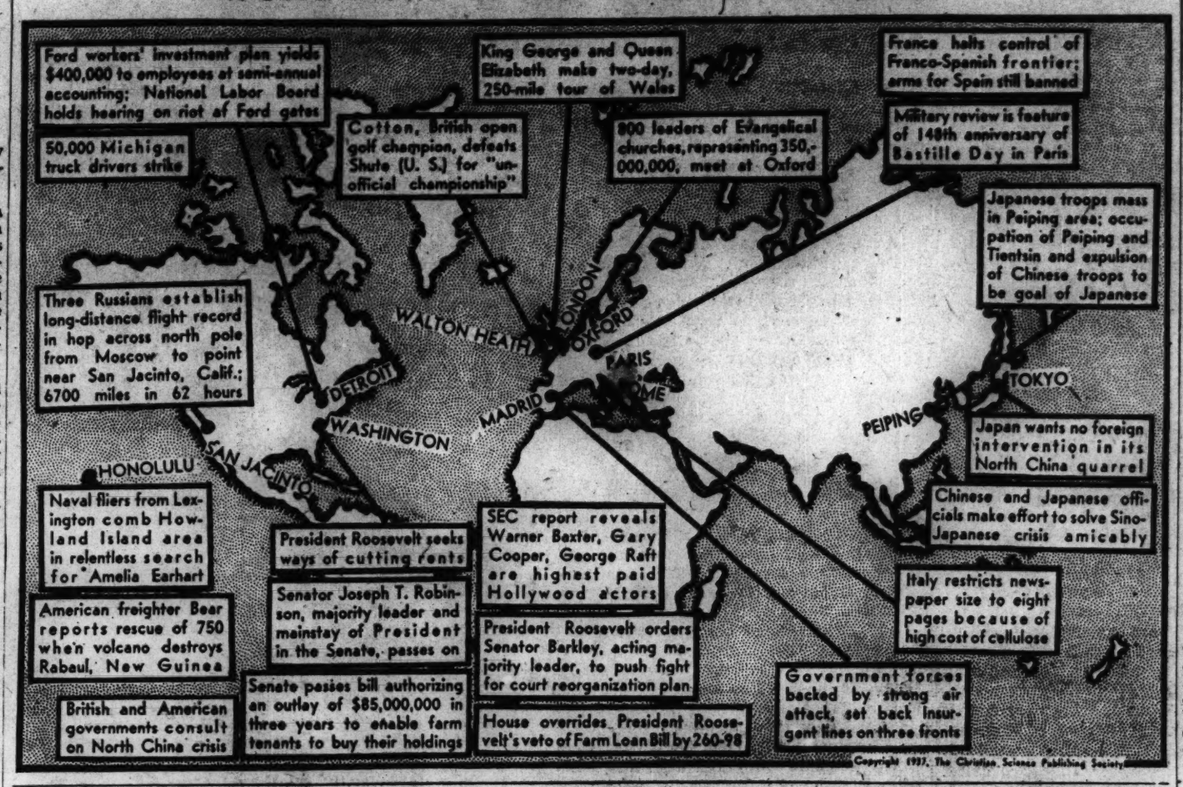
Factual Figuring: 13 (South Carolina) plus 7 (Georgia) minus 10 (Fort Sumter) times 8 (Columbia) divided by 10 (Charleston) equals 8.

Letter Changing: Roses, rises, risks, ricks, picks, pinks.

What Is the Smallest Number?: 2520.

Let's Go to the Mountains: Alps—Switzerland; Andes—South America; Apennines—Italy; Himalaya—India; Khingan—Manchuria; Pyrenees—French border; Rocky—Canada; Sierra Nevada—Spain; Taurus—Turkey; Ural—Russia.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Ford workers' investment plan yields $400,000 to employees at semi-annual accounting; National Labor Board holds hearing on riot at Ford gates
50,000 Michigan truck drivers strike
Cotton, British open golf champion, defeats Shute (U. S.) for "unofficial championship"
King George and Queen Elizabeth make two-day, 250-mile tour of Wales
800 leaders of Evangelical churches, representing 350,000,000, meet at Oxford
France halts control of Franco-Spanish frontier; arms for Spain still banned
Military review is feature of 148th anniversary of Bastille Day in Paris
Japanese troops mass in Peiping area; occupation of Peiping and Tientsin and expulsion of Chinese troops to be goal of Japanese
Three Russians establish long-distance flight record in hop across north pole from Moscow to point near San Jacinto, Calif.; 6700 miles in 62 hours
WALTON HEATH
LONDON
OXFORD
PARIS
DETROIT
WASHINGTON
MADRID
TOKYO
PEIPING
HONOLULU
SAN JACINTO
Japan wants no foreign intervention in its North China quarrel
Naval fliers from Lexington comb Howland Island area in relentless search for Amelia Earhart
President Roosevelt seeks ways of cutting rents
SEC report reveals Warner Baxter, Gary Cooper, George Raft are highest paid Hollywood actors
Chinese and Japanese officials make effort to solve Sino-Japanese crisis amicably
American freighter Bear reports rescue of 750 when volcano destroys Rabaul, New Guinea
Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader and mainstay of President in the Senate, passes on
President Roosevelt orders Senator Barkley, acting majority leader, to push fight for court reorganization plan
Italy restricts newspaper size to eight pages because of high cost of cellulose
Senate passes bill authorizing an outlay of $85,000,000 in three years to enable farm tenants to buy their holdings
British and American governments consult on North China crisis
House overrides President Roosevelt's veto of Farm Loan Bill by 260-98
Government forces backed by strong air attack, set back insurgent lines on three fronts
Copyright 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Quotation for Today

IT IS the climb that puts on muscle. Anything worth having is never cheap. It hurts to fall down, but it strengthens us to pick ourselves up.—L. H. TALBOT.

In Lighter Vein

Something for Him

"Are all the bridal parties over now?"

"Yes—all but the kitchen shower for the groom."

The Brute

"Yes, my dear, and her husband accuses her of being extravagant just because she insists on having Fido's monogram stamped on his biscuits."—London Daily Herald.

Out of Turn

"Ma, the boot repairer's called for his money."

"Tell him he's out of his turn. I haven't paid for the boots yet."—London Daily Herald.

Definition

Hollywood: Where every child acts like a movie star—and too many movie stars act like children.

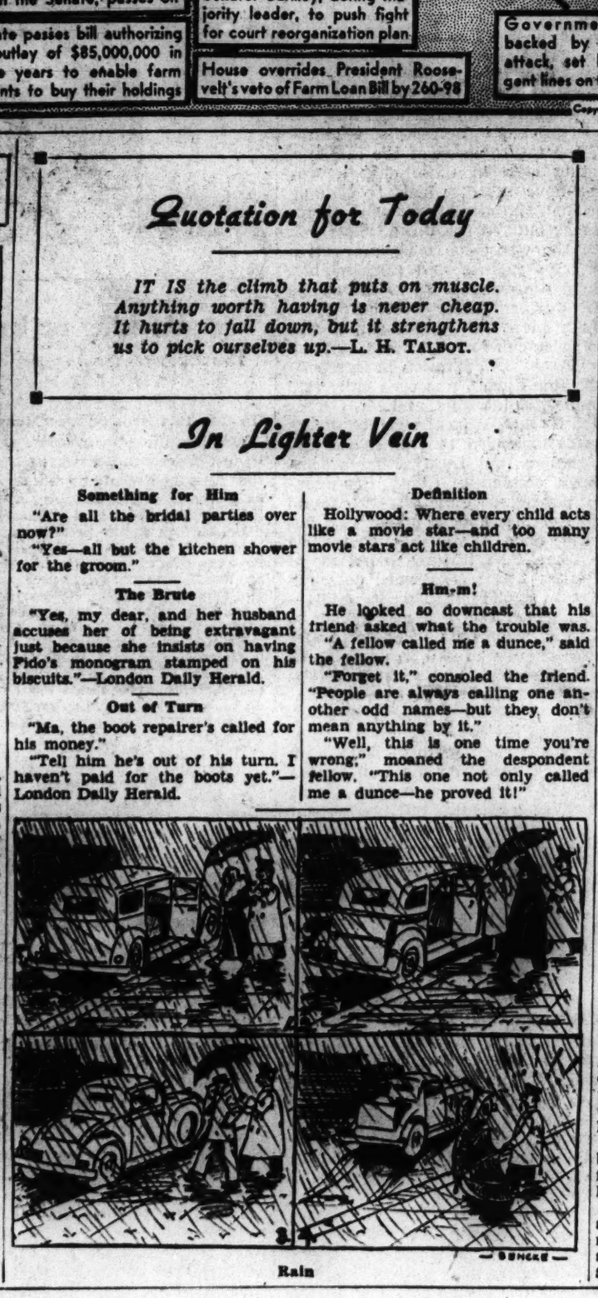
Hm-m!

He looked so downcast that his friend asked what the trouble was.

"A fellow called me a dunce," said the fellow.

"Forget it," consoled the friend. "People are always calling one another odd names—but they don't mean anything by it."

"Well, this is one time you're wrong," moaned the despondent fellow. "This one not only called me a dunce—he proved it!"



Rain

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Safe Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Springfield, Ill.

Some years ago a child was crossing a railroad bridge, when suddenly a train came around the bend.

The little one crawled down between two ties and held on until the train had passed.

When she is asked if she wasn't frightened, she delights to repeat: "No. I just asked God to help me, and He just showed me a place I could crawl through so I would be out of the train's way."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Story Book Bean Bags

A widow has earned needed money for her family by taking orders for bean bags made in the shapes of faces of Mother Goose and fairy tale characters. For example, she makes the faces of the Three Bears and Goldilocks, the Three Little Pigs, Peter Rabbit, Humpty Dumpty, etc.

She uses good washable material, buys tiny inexpensive beans for the filling, and embroiders features and hair with embroidery floss.

When the bags became dirty, it is a simple matter to open the bag, remove the beans, wash in soap flakes, and refill and sew.—Alta M. T., Sloatsburg, N. Y.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Affluence—*Af'-lu-ense* (*a* short, *u* as in *unite*, *e* as in *silent*).

The Latin roots *ad*, "to," and *fluere*, "to flow," impart to our word the idea of a constant and fresh supply—one which is not hoarded, but goes on and on bringing happiness.

Alleluia—The new Webster's will have difficulty in imposing *al-e-lu'-ya* (long *u*). Many still like the preference in earlier editions, *al-e-loo'-ya*.

Antidote—*An'-tih-dote*.

This word comes to us from the Greek *antidotos*, "given as a remedy," compounded of *anti*, "against," and *dotos*, "given"—closely allied to *dosis*, "a giving, or portion prescribed," from which we derive "dose."

As a noun, our word designates a remedy designed to counteract an ill effect something else has produced; as a verb, it means "to neutralize by giving or taking an antidote."

Assimilate—*A-sim'-ih-late* (first *a* clipped-short, first *i* short, second clipped-short, second *a* long).

This word is derived from the Latin roots *similis*, "like," and *ad*, "to"; and in its principal significance the word suggests, both literally and figuratively, the converting of something into a form which may be absorbed and become a very part of one's being. Not alone food and drink, but ideas and ideals, may be assimilated into one's life, and thereafter be a useful and indissoluble part of it.

Bowed (Luke 13:11) — Rhymes with *loud*, not with *load*.

Continue (John 8:31)—The Greek word *meno* is used 41 times in John's Gospel. In this verse, and in two others, it is rendered "continue"; but it is translated "abide" 22 times; "dwell" 5 times; "remain" 5 times; "tarry" 3 times; and "endure," "abide still," and "be present" once each.

Counterpoise — *Koun'-ter-poiz* (secondary stress on third syllable).

A "counterpoise" (Latin *contra*, "against," and *pensare*, "to weigh") is perhaps best described as a counterweight; that is, a weight acting against another—as a weight placed in one scale pan to balance something in the other.

Diapason—Of four accepted pronunciations, *di-a-pay'-zun* is listed first by Webster's (*i* and second *a* long, first *a* as in *sofa*, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Greek *diapason* was a contraction of the phrase *dia pason chordon symphonia*, "a concord extending through all the notes," in which *dia* means "through," and *pason*, "all."

Fidelity—Long *i*.

Imperious — *Im-peer'-ih-us* (*i*'s short, second syllable rhymes with *here*, *u* clipped-short).

This word is derived from the Latin *imperium*, "an empire, command," from *imperare*, "to command." Its principal use is in the sense of "befitting an emperor or sovereign, dominant, majestic, commanding, imperative, compelling."

Indigenous—*In-dij'-e-nus* (each short, *e* as in *create*, *u* clipped-short).

This word, although less frequently used than "native," deserves equal consideration. "Native" comes to us from Latin *natus*, "born," and "indigenous" comes from a combination of *in*, "within," and *gignere*, "to beget."

That which is indigenous is born or produced naturally in a certain place; it is not imported, nor is it exotic. Potatoes, for example, were introduced into America by Sir Walter Raleigh; so they are not indigenous to the United States.

People who are the aboriginal inhabitants of a country are indigenous there; and things which especially pertain to natives also receive that designation. The word has also a figurative signification, it being applied to that which seems inherent, innate, or inborn; as, "Their good manners are indigenous to their generous natures."

Our, are—These words are not pronounced alike—although some teachers have erroneously led their pupils to pronounce them both like letter *R*. "Our" is pronounced as spelled, *our* (*ou* as in *out*); and "are" is pronounced *ahr* (*a* two-dot as in *arm*).

Philip—The last vowel should be sounded as short *i*, not short *u*.

Shone—The past tense of "shine" is pronounced preferably with long *o* in America, but with short *o* in Britain.

Sinai—A poll of our readers indicates that cultured usage is about evenly divided between the two-syllable *Si'-ni* and three-syllable *Si'-nay-i*—a scant 51 per cent favoring the latter. Inasmuch as the vote has fluctuated, there seems to be no especial urge to question Webster's present preference for *Si'-ni*.

Sovereign — The prevailing pronunciation in America is the three-syllable *sov'-er-in*. If the Oxford Dictionary correctly records the preference in Britain, the two-syllable *sov'-rin* is in common use there.

Vanquish — *Vang'-kwish* (vowels short).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Dr. Johnson once had the following comment to make regarding the old adage, "Always look upon the bright side":

"RI RQ HGPIP O IFGNQOEC LGNECQ O KAOP IG FOJA IFA FOZRI GX VGGTRES GE IFA ZPRSFI QRCA GX IFRESQ."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the "Palmetto State" —— add the number of letters in the name of the State that borders it on the West and South ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the site of the first shot fired in the Civil War ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Capital of the Palmetto State ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the chief seaport ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

While at the shore, a Quincy, Mass., reader enjoyed the wild ROSES and PINKS, which suggested changing ROSES to PINKS. It can be done in 5 moves—perhaps fewer. Try it!

What Is the Smallest Number?

This is shared by a Massepequa Park, N. Y., reader: What is the smallest number that can be divided by all the numbers from 1 to 10, inclusive, without any remainder?

Let's Go to the Mountains

The other day our puzzleistic trip to the mountains took us only to mountains in the United States. Now we have a chance to extend our trips. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Alps	Manchuria	
2	Andes	Spain	
3	Apennines	Switzerland	1
4	Himalaya	Russia	
5	Khingan	Turkey	
6	Pyrenees	Italy	
7	Rocky	South America	
8	Sierra Nevada	India	
9	Taurus	French border	
10	Ural	Canada	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Come With Me To Mexico

65

Taxco (II)

Before setting out for Taxco I had been told that the cream and red little town was built on five levels up the mountain slope; but after zigzagging and twisting my way up to the Hotel Taxqueño (Tahs-kayn'-yo) I decided that the guide books had erred very much on the side of understatement. So I hastened up to the roof garden and counted them—and I may have missed some, but I found 21!

There are other good hotels in this most picturesque of towns: The Borda is the newest and undoubtedly the swankiest—but it is a bit removed from the heart of things. Los Arcos has comfort and colonial charm; and the Rancho Telva, when I was there, had as a guest a millionaire American yachtsman, who had tied up his craft at Acapulco and hurried for all he was worth to revisit the mountain haven.

At our hotel we were assigned to a pleasant double room, large and airy, and opening off a lovely balcony of flowers; and the rate for two, including three heaping American meals each, was 16 pesos a day—not bad for $4.44!

We drove into the hotel, after a fascinating early-morning trip from Cuernavaca, just in time for breakfast; and we had our choice of tables either in the arched porch looking out over a grassy patio with tropical trees, or in the patio itself. The patio won, hands down! And we were soon seated at a rustic table under a banana tree; and as we waited for our first course we struck up some small talk with an attractive American woman who was daydreaming in a low chair that came nearer being a bed. She turned out to be the wife of a well-known Mexican mining engineer—and she was living the life of Riley. She luxuriates in Taxco while her husband is off inspecting properties.

The table at our left was dominated by a stout, paunchy American, who marred the peaceful note by loud, boastful talking—that is, as loud as he could talk between prodigious mouthfuls. Yes, and as you might have guessed, he kept his hat on, at a tob jaunty angle.

"Yas," he bellowed, "I wired my bank this morning for 500 more bucks—it beats all how these greasers rob a guy—haw, haw!" This, and more like it, came booming forth from the type of man who, at any expense, tries to capture everyone's attention.

Such manners in American tourists are really the exception.

However, I'm counting on some of you going down there to help prove it!—Daily Features Editor.

(To Be Continued)

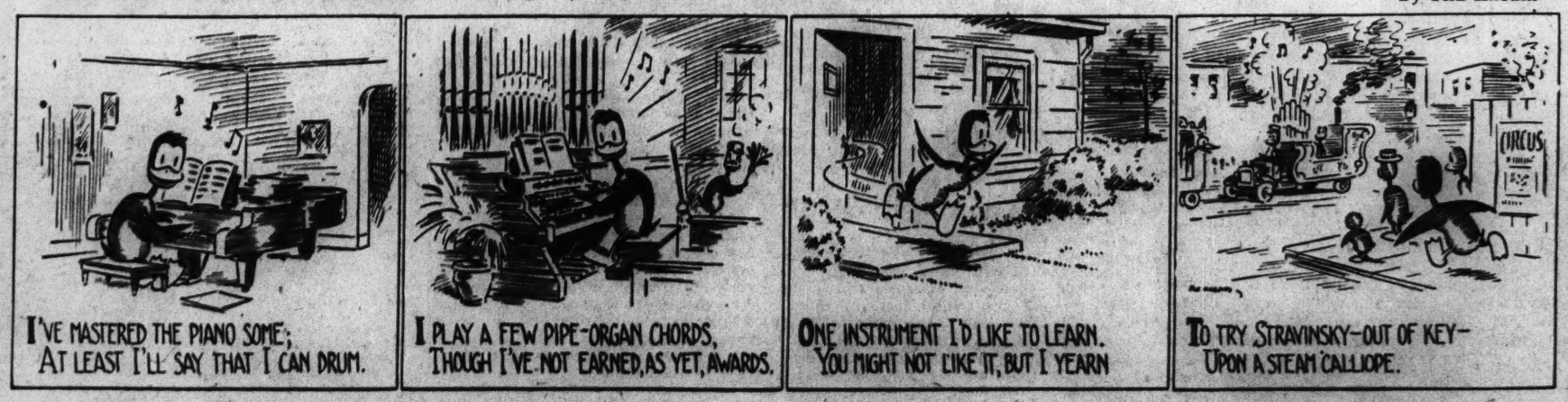
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Still No Clue*

By LE PELLEY

GOOD MORNING CAPTAIN — DID YOU SEE ANYONE LAST NIGHT ??
NARY A ONE —
THEN NO ONE CAME INTO CAMP LAST NIGHT — !
NONE THAT WE COULD HEAR OR SEE, LAD
BUT LOOK — ! THERE IS ANOTHER BASKET — !!!
THE FOOD WAS LEFT INSIDE OUR TRAP OF BLACK THREAD — BUT NOTHING'S BROKEN — !
NOTHING EXCEPT YOUR MARVELOUS THEORY !
NIGHT PASSES QUIETLY — NOT A SOUND - OTHER THAN THE ROLLING SURF AND A FEW NIGHT BIRDS
LePelley

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Height of Waddles' Musical Ambition*

By THE HAGERS


I'VE MASTERED THE PIANO SOME; AT LEAST I'LL SAY THAT I CAN DRUM.
I PLAY A FEW PIPE-ORGAN CHORDS, THOUGH I'VE NOT EARNED, AS YET, AWARDS.
ONE INSTRUMENT I'D LIKE TO LEARN. YOU MIGHT NOT LIKE IT, BUT I YEARN
TO TRY STRAVINSKY—OUT OF KEY— UPON A STEAM CALLIOPE.
CIRCUS

For the Scrapbook

Food for Thought

The Greatest Sin—Fear.

The Best Day—Today.

The Best Town—Where you succeed.

The Most Agreeable Companion—One who would not have you any different from what you are.

The Bore—One who will not come to the point.

A Greater Bore—One who keeps on talking after he has made his point.

The Greatest Deceiver—One who deceives himself.

The Greatest Invention of the Devil—War.

The Greatest Secret of Production—Saving Waste.

The Best Work—What you like.

The Greatest Play—Work.

The Greatest Comfort — The knowledge that you have done your work well.

The Greatest Mistake—Giving up.

The Most Expensive Indulgence—Hate.

The Easiest Thing To Do—Find fault.

The Greatest Trouble Maker—One who talks too much.

The Greatest Stumbling Block—Egotism.

The Most Ridiculous Asset—Pride.

The Worst Bankrupt—One who has lost his enthusiasm.

The Cleverest Man—One who always does what he thinks is right.

The Best Teacher — One who makes you want to learn.

The Greatest Need — Common sense.

The Greatest Thing in All the World—Love.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The President Defines the Issue

VISCOUNT GREY once said that electioneering consisted of "saying that the proposals of the other fellow mean something which he says they do not mean." Too much of the current constitutional debate in the United States has all the unfairness of electioneering. This newspaper emphatically wishes to avoid that attitude. Democracy depends not only on maintaining free discussion, but on maintaining it with that tolerance and fairness which make men willing to rely on discussion instead of force.

On this page today appear letters from readers who present a more reasoned case for the Hatch-Logan plan to enlarge the Supreme Court than has generally marked the Senate debate. It is the duty of every independent thinker, every honest seeker for truth, to give such statements a fair hearing and try to understand the viewpoint of sincere advocates. Particularly is it necessary for intelligent discussion that there should be full understanding and agreement on what the bill provides. Senator Hatch recognized this when he offered to change the word "may" to "shall" after questions had arisen as to whether the wording would permit the President to withhold appointments or make them as he chose.

Another question has arisen as to how many judges might be added to the Supreme Court by Mr. Roosevelt before the expiration of his term. Advocates of the measure feel that it is unfair to say, as this newspaper has said, that six appointments would become available to Mr. Roosevelt before his term expires on Jan. 20, 1941. Since before that date only four incumbent justices will have reached the age of 75 which calls for appointment of supplementary judges, they maintain that only four appointments become available under this bill.

Yet a fifth would become available were Mr. Roosevelt to appoint a justice who became 75 before then and continued to hold his place. There is a loophole through which another supplementary judge could be slipped. We may not expect the President to resort to such devices, but the bill permits it, just as the letter of the Constitution permits the original plan—which was not expected.

Supporters of the present measure also declare that the appointment made available by Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement should not be included in the effects of the revised bill. It does not, of course, come under this bill. It does go along with this bill. After that retirement even the original bill would have added only five other justices, for only five remained who were above its age limit. So it is true to say that the new measure permits the addition of just as many judges by the President as did the old.

The five appointments—or the six, if the Van Devanter vacancy be included—cannot be made as quickly as under the original plan, but three can be made within six months. And that is enough to refashion the court decisively. That is enough to make the present measure in the present circumstances, according to President Roosevelt's letter to Senator Barkley, a method of obtaining without constitutional amendment legislation which he declares necessary to meet "economic crisis and major social needs."

Let us not say this bill means something its advocates say it does not mean. Let us take the President's own interpretation. He calls it a measure for judicial reform and he speaks of "improvements in the process of justice in all federal courts," of "systematic addition of younger justices," of "keeping the social viewpoints of the courts abreast of changing conditions," of "adequate machinery for supervision by the Supreme Court of the expeditious dispatch of business by the lower courts," of "getting constitutional questions to the Supreme Court without delay."

With many of these "objectives" the nation is in sympathy, just as it is in sympathy with the general objectives of better labor conditions and temperance. But it is not the improvement in the process of justice which the President considers so urgent that "the process of constitutional amendment was an impossibility." It is not "judicial reform" in itself about which there is a hurry in the White House but judicial reform which will permit approval of laws Mr. Roosevelt considers necessary for "economic security and for major social improvements."

It is such a decisive change in the Supreme Court as will permit changing the effective Constitution without waiting for amendment. Is that not what Mr. Roosevelt says his proposal means?

Armies and Police

ARE national armies properly to be regarded as being police forces safeguarding the peace of the world? This is a defense frequently made for nations' armies and navies.

There are certain differences between the police forces and national armies of any nation that might well be borne in mind. Otherwise, defense problems come to be regarded in a sentimental light that throws the entire question of preserving peace into a wrong perspective.

In the first place, a police force is subject to certain laws and regulations which do not affect an army. Secondly, a police force acts under the instructions of a power that is neutral in the dispute under settlement, but an army is the instrument of one of the parties to the quarrel. Thirdly, in Britain, at any rate, the police force depends much less on lethal weapons than does an army.

Perhaps, in the not-too-distant future, the world will evolve some form of national protection in which these distinctions no longer hold true. A great step forward on the road to peace will then have been taken.

Cult of the Camera

BRITAIN'S Central Association of Photographic Societies now has five hundred clubs affiliated with it, and it announced recently that three and a half million Britons were using cameras. This report is welcome; a great deal of benefit comes from the pursuit.

The inexpensive portable camera, though it may "record only the sunny hours," has led many enthusiasts to a closer observation of scenery in their desire to obtain an artistic picture. It cultivates, and affords expression to, the sense of beauty; and the family album of today often enshrines the face of Nature, where, in the past, it immured the more austere, but less sublime, countenance of grandfather.

The camera, excepting perhaps the moving picture camera, has not always received its fair share of the tributes paid to inventions that have drawn the peoples of the world together, and enabled them better to understand themselves, and their planet. Yet its influence has been enormous. The pictorial record it has disseminated at least recalls the spread of the written word made possible by printing. It stirs the dull imagination; defies time by snatching moments from its "bending sickle"; and sees what human eye has never seen.

It is good magic; and the world certainly obtained "more light," in Goethe's phrase, by admitting a fraction of what it had into the camera.

Fences Without Tunes

FENCES, say the architects, are "coming back," as those who have watched new homes, especially of the early American type, may have noted. Not the old forbidding style which seemed to say, "Keep out!" but the low, decorative kind with that "homey" look—and, of course, a gate which swings hospitably to the visitor's touch.

The modern fence may be decorative, but, thinking back, what can equal the combination of the utilitarian picket fence of the 90's and a running boy with a flat stick? Ah! That was sweet music, my masters!

"Section 213"

CIVIL SERVICE groups and national women's organizations in the United States are rejoicing together over the House of Representatives' vote to repeal that section of the 1932 economy law requiring husbands or wives to go first in personnel reductions if both are employed by the Federal Government.

While not intended as a discrimination against women, Section 213, as it is known, has proved such in actual practice. Eighty per cent of the married persons laid off have been women.

And the section has been no more than a gesture at economy. The 1800 persons dismissed are but a drop in the bucket compared to the 300,000 new employees taken on by New Deal agencies. Some 36,000 married women in the Government service might have been affected had the period been one of contraction instead of expansion in government.

The rule has been unfair in its application since it has been observed only by a few bureaus. Most of the persons dismissed have been in the lower-salary brackets. No attempt has been made to extend the law to married men or women whose spouses are working outside the Federal Government.

Women's groups and civil service reform advocates have worked hard for repeal because they consider the section a dangerous precedent. For the first time personal status and financial need have been considered as a qualification for government employment. The married women in government service took the same competitive examinations as men. No question was raised then as to their marital status.

American women value highly their freedom to choose whether their careers shall be those of homemakers or of business women. They look upon it as a fundamental democratic prerogative.

Before long the Senate will have to decide whether to concur with the House on repeal of Section 213. It is to be hoped that the upper chamber will confirm the decree that efficiency, ability, and merit are to be the tests for government employment.

Early Aviation History

Book News of the Day

EARLY aviation in the United States featured equally the names of three men, the Wrights and Curtiss; yet much has been written about the Wrights and little about Glenn H. Curtiss. Hence one is grateful for Clara Studer's SKY STORMING YANKEE (New York: Stackpole. $3).

Glenn Curtiss was a definite type of technical Yankee, an intuitive rather than a trained engineer. Like the Wrights, he became speed-minded through working on bicycles. From that and the introduction of the gasoline engine, it was a short step to motorcycle racing.

His development of a motor for motorcycle racing, requiring much power with little weight, naturally prepared the way for aviation. Once interested in aviation, Mr. Curtiss proceeded with an attack on the improvement of flying marked by that Yankee originality manifest in his earlier days.

Living near beautiful Lake Keuka at Hammondsport, New York (his middle name came from the town's founder; his first from a near-by Glen "with an 'n' added to make it look more like a name"), Mr. Curtiss early conceived of flying boats. The presence of thousands of excellent sheets of water throughout the world indicated to him a distinct solution to the landing field problem. Besides, economically speaking, he could then compete with boat transportation which was slow compared with fast rail transportation. Yet he was not unmindful of the future speed of the airplane, predicting even in those days a 200-mile-an-hour speed, which is actually slower than the newest transport planes now being built in the United States.

With the war came mass production of airplane engines and some planes, and here the evidence as to the course of Mr. Curtiss' career becomes scant. Always a silent person, his genius was not so spectacular that it could compete with the vast conflagration in Europe.

The name Curtiss was eventually sold to commercial interests, and Mr. Curtiss went to Florida. Here the genius of the man was expended in real estate and other designs, but little actual accomplishment seemed to result. His unexpected passing at only fifty-two found evidence of many ideas under way, but evidently none thoroughly completed. While recording faithfully this phase of the Curtiss life, Miss Studer does not attempt to explain it. This is unfortunate, as the drama of a man giving so much to aviation, only suddenly to veer off when there was still so much to be done in the field, had great dramatic possibilities and well merits an explanation.

Thus Miss Studer's book is most valuable as a contribution to early aviation history. As a report on the man, it sags at the point where the human drama might have exceeded in interest the inventive genius.

V. D. H.

Prophecy Fulfilled?

Packing or Unpacking the Supreme Court?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whether the present court proposal, although perhaps innocent in itself, would pack the court in a contest with the New Deal, as suggested in the Monitor's editorial titled "No Compromise," is a debatable question.

Let us look at the present court membership. Statistics offer prima facie evidence that the court is now, already, packed. Here are two facts: One: Every previous President, down to and excepting Roosevelt, who served a full four-year term, has appointed from one to five justices of the court. Even Harding appointed four. Mr. Roosevelt, a progressive, is the sole exception. Point Two: Until the retirement of Mr. Van Devanter the average age of the Supreme Court was the highest in all its long history. It was over seventy years. A majority of its membership was 75, or over.

Are not these two facts persuasive, in view of the conservative character of the judges as contrasted to Mr. Roosevelt's own radical character, that some justices did, and have, held their posts in order to forestall appointment of liberal successors? And does this not constitute court-packing? Agree with it or not, a reasonable argument may be made that the present proposal is merely to "unpack" the court.

This brings up another point. Mr. Roosevelt seems to be blamed for the fact that he would name a large number of judges, in fact, five, if a seventy-five-year age limit should be imposed. But is this Mr. Roosevelt's fault?

The attitude of New Deal opponents who hope to see it restrained by the Supreme Court is of course perfectly understandable. It recognizes in realistic fashion the legislative power possessed by the court. It was expressed in a letter by William Howard Taft, explaining why he supported Harding for President:

"Take for instance the four places," he wrote, "likely to be filled by Wilson's successor on the Supreme Court. Think of the danger of another Brandeis and Clark. The power and the usefulness of that Court would be broken down under such appointments if the majority of the Court were to be made up of them."

Mr. Taft felt that way then, and a great many others feel the same way today. Incidentally Harding made these four appointments (all good conservatives) and the two Harding appointees remaining today have voted with utmost regularity against nearly all New Deal measures.

In conclusion let me say that I have a great deal of confidence in America. I believe the present issue important, but not so important as alarmists would have us believe. I deplore flat statements that passage of a particular bill will "destroy" the Supreme Court's independence. I feel one can attack or defend the pending bill without threatening the Constitution. Let us comfort ourselves with the thought that even if the bill should pass the size of the Supreme Court has been altered no less than seven times already. Despite which, we have come through, by and large, pretty well.

JOHN ALDEN

New York, N. Y.

"Principle, Not Partisanship"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "Principle, Not Partisanship," occurs the denial that the new court reform bill is a compromise "when it still permits the President to name the same number of judges as the old, and three of the six within six months." I wish to submit that this involves two miscalculations and that the present measure with the Hatch amendment is materially milder than the original.

The first bill proposed to permit the President to appoint one additional judge for each justice more than 70½ years old, or six judges immediately. Since then one justice has retired. That vacancy exists irrespective of whether any bill passes at all or not and cannot be counted as a vacancy to be created by passage of the new measure. The age standard now is raised to 75 years, and under that rule one appointment a year would be possible in 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940.

As for the statement that three appointments will be available within six months, may I reiterate that only two of these depend on the passage of the pending bill; the other will exist anyway and cannot be charged to that bill nor does it enter into the argument as to how many vacancies the bill will create. Hence the bill proposes to create not six positions, as did the original, but instead four, and these more slowly. This, I submit is a substantial compromise.

Washington, D. C. MATHEMATICUS

Public Opinion and the Court

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with deep appreciation the editorial entitled "No Compromise" in the Monitor. As an example of editorial courage and candor it should receive the warmest commendation.

I think that a fair test of the health or corruption of a democratic state is the effectiveness of enlightened public opinion within it. There is no question but that the best public opinion in the United States has condemned this attempt to control the Supreme Court. If the effect of that verdict can be nullified by deceit, or if the verdict itself can be overridden by the coercion of weak elected representatives, the democratic state is for the time being false to its own character. There is certainly greatest danger at this moment that one or the other of these means will succeed. If public opinion has not sufficient vitality to sustain opposition on a simple moral issue from one season to another, the present weakness of our state will be sadly apparent. Certainly the endurance of this opinion primarily depends upon a vigorous and vigilant press.

T. M. B.

Boston, Mass.

North . . South . . East . . West

Canada's Granaries

By Frank L. Perrin

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

LIGHT rains fell here and in limited areas to the east before our long continental limited train reached this point. But no such good fortune had come to the sere and unreasonably hot section through which we passed before and after reaching Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan. Cattle and horses seeking the remnants of short grass in their pastures actually are followed by trails of dust. Oat and wheat crops which, a fortnight ago, promised to yield even scantily, now are declared absolutely ruined. It is a tragedy which farmers already impoverished and their tenure menaced by less than normal crops during the last four or five years can survive only with difficulty. With high prices quoted they had hoped, a month ago, to regain solvency.

Fortunately, up to the present, Alberta seems assured of at least a normal crop. The drought-affected area, compared with Canada's immense breadth, is not wide. But it strikes, unhappily, one of the usually most productive sections, and one in which the people have given no great attention to diversification. Canada, it is observed, divides itself automatically, as it were, exactly according to my compass. Its vast areas are accurately described as north, south, east and west Canada. In the north are the rich but still undeveloped mineral areas, extending for thousands of miles between the two oceans, the center banded by Hudson's Bay. In the east are the maritime provinces, to the south the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes areas, and in the west, the farms and mountains. I wish all might see, more than in imagination, this great natural panorama as I am permitted to see it on even a hurried trip such as this. One forgets the turmoils and troubles of contentious peoples wherever they may be. One sequestered here in the vast out-of-doors might, if informed of the world's woes and worries, ask what it is all about.

* * *

No wonder our train, made up anew at this point this morning, consisted of eighteen cars, including baggage and dining cars. In my somewhat limited journeyings I have never seen a longer or a finer train (old-style) than that headed today for Jasper Park, on the dividing line between Alberta and British Columbia. Every coach was comfortably filled, not by careless excursionists, but by people with definite destinations.

The beauties of the western Rocky Mountain country have not been overexploited by rail and steamship companies. A realization of the beauty and repose to be found here has been passed along from friend to friend by letter and word of mouth.

It is no secret, of course, that this Province of Alberta is suffering more from political experimentation than her sister province, Saskatchewan, is from the drought. A strange economic blight seems to have fallen here which specialists of the incumbent political school are thus far unable to eradicate, chiefly, it is insisted, because it is a plague which they themselves have wished upon the country. The conviction is growing, here as everywhere, that any form of political dominance, no matter by what party or clique, is destructive. With power assumed to have been bestowed or delegated by overwhelming majorities, it too often follows that he upon whom the mantle of authority falls magnifies himself in his own eyes until his vision is distorted. It is thus that dictators are sometimes made.

* * *

While in Mexico, in March last, I observed, and remarked in this column, if I remember correctly, the tendency of our disturbed neighbors there to appropriate to their own use the worst, rather than the best, in our economic and political systems. I discover, in a somewhat less degree, the same tendency here and elsewhere in Canada. Perhaps there may be found a coincidence in it all. It may be that we in the United States do not initiate all the political follies and indiscretions, but that we, and our northern and southern neighbors as well, take the key and the tempo from more remote neighbors more proficient in the arts of discord, discontent and experimental economics.

Canadian mining engineers and promoters want to see the price of gold stabilized. They say the Treasury in Washington is paying too high a price, and that as a result there will be either an increased production of gold through the development of new low-grade mines, or a complete cessation of buying and the destruction of properties and market. Because of the uncertainty indicated it is difficult to interest new capital in developing Canadian mines. Such work is now almost at a standstill, I am told, especially in the mid-Canadian areas north of Lake Superior. A stabilized price, somewhat lower than that now quoted for gold would, it is insisted, increase normal development, attract capital, and afford employment to thousands of men.

The Wide Horizon

Uses of Diversity

By Haydn S. Pearson

THE New England farmer has made a remarkable record since 1929. Not only has he received a relatively small share of the federal largesse dispensed to the South and West, but he has paid taxes of which a considerable amount went to farmers in those sections. Three useful fundamentals of farming can be discovered from the practices of the Yankee agriculturist. First, diversified farming is the safest and most practical method of agriculture for farmers as a whole; secondly, smaller farms, owned by the operator, have a distinct advantage over larger farms, or over tenant farms; third, the farm family should raise its own food.

New England had 158,241 in 1935, an increase of 33,316 over 1930, or about 26 per cent. These six states, with a total acreage of 39,664,640, have a farm acreage of 15,463,420. The average acreage per farm is 97. For the nation as a whole, the average farm has 156 acres.

For further contrast, the average value of the New England farm is $5696; the nation's average is $4823. This is in spite of the fact that the average farm of the six northeastern states has approximately two thirds of its acreage in woodland and pasturage.

* * *

Consider, first, the lesson of diversified farming. The Yankee farmer commonly has several sources of income. He runs a small herd of cows from which he sells milk or cream, thus obtaining a steady income for the greater part of the year. He runs a small poultry flock. He raises one or more crops which seasonally bring additional cash income. Frequently he derives cash from native products: maple syrup or sugar, blueberries, cranberries, firewood or lumber.

The New England farm, approximately 80 per cent owner operated, is for the most part run conservatively, shrewdly and on a sound basis. Even the one-crop spots, Aroostook, the Connecticut Valley, Cape Cod, are going into diversified farming. This is a vastly different philosophy from the great staple crop areas where farmers talk in hundreds of acres and thousands of dollars.

The depression has taught agriculture the second point, namely, that smaller farms are a more practical unit of agriculture. Until 1850, agriculture was the chief business and interest of Americans. When the Machine Age meshed into gear, farming slowly took a place second to industry. While the national population was increasing rapidly and world markets could absorb the surplus of the staples, the larger acreages of the South and West made a profit. Farmers, from 1920 to 1929, in the South and West paid from $200 to $400 an acre that did not basically justify more than $100. "Land hunger" did not afflict the Yankee farmer. He continued on his small farm. And, from 1930 to 1935 the average size of New England farms decreased from 114 acres to 97, while the nation's average increased from 154 to 156.

* * *

Perhaps the primary reason for the fact that New England farmers have held their own during the slump is that the Yankee farmer, first of all, makes sure of his own food supply.

He has proved that a combination of subsistence farming plus diversification means stability. Bigger and better kitchen gardens are the rule today. Housewives can great quantities of vegetables and fruits. Home raised meats are common again. The New England farm cellar is stocked full each autumn. One reason is that the Government has helped to raise farm prices, especially on meats.

The New England farm family regards its farm as more than a business. It is home and a way of living as well. In the colonial period every farmer prided himself on getting most of his living from the farm. New England has proved the value of that philosophy of farming.

As economic conditions shake down into a balance, the chances are that agriculture, the nation over, will gradually adopt the theories proved by New England: diversified farming, smaller units, and the raising of the family's food requirements. Experience seems to show this is the most practical kind of farming.

Mirror of World Opinion

Freedom in This Twentieth Century

THERE is nothing whatever in the conception of freedom and individualism which is at war with the conception of community, or which is synonymous with anarchy or hostile to social organization for social purpose.

It belongs to the nineteenth century and to that century alone, to believe that the untrammeled competition of self-interest at the lowest level, the uninhibited scramble for wealth, would work out for the welfare of everybody. The concept of freedom rests not on Adam Smith, but in the belief that man is made in the image of God, is noble in reason and infinite in faculty, and a free society is therefore not the one which encourages him to exploit his neighbor, but the one that encourages him to respect his neighbor.

Just now we are going through a sort of nineteenth century philosophy in reverse. We are saying, in effect that the rich have plundered the poor for so long that it is time to plunder the rich. . . .

If you would save this civilization for freedom you will think less of your rights than you do of your duties. The weak and the enslaved make demands upon others. The strong and the free make demands upon themselves.—*Dorothy Thompson in a speech at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.*